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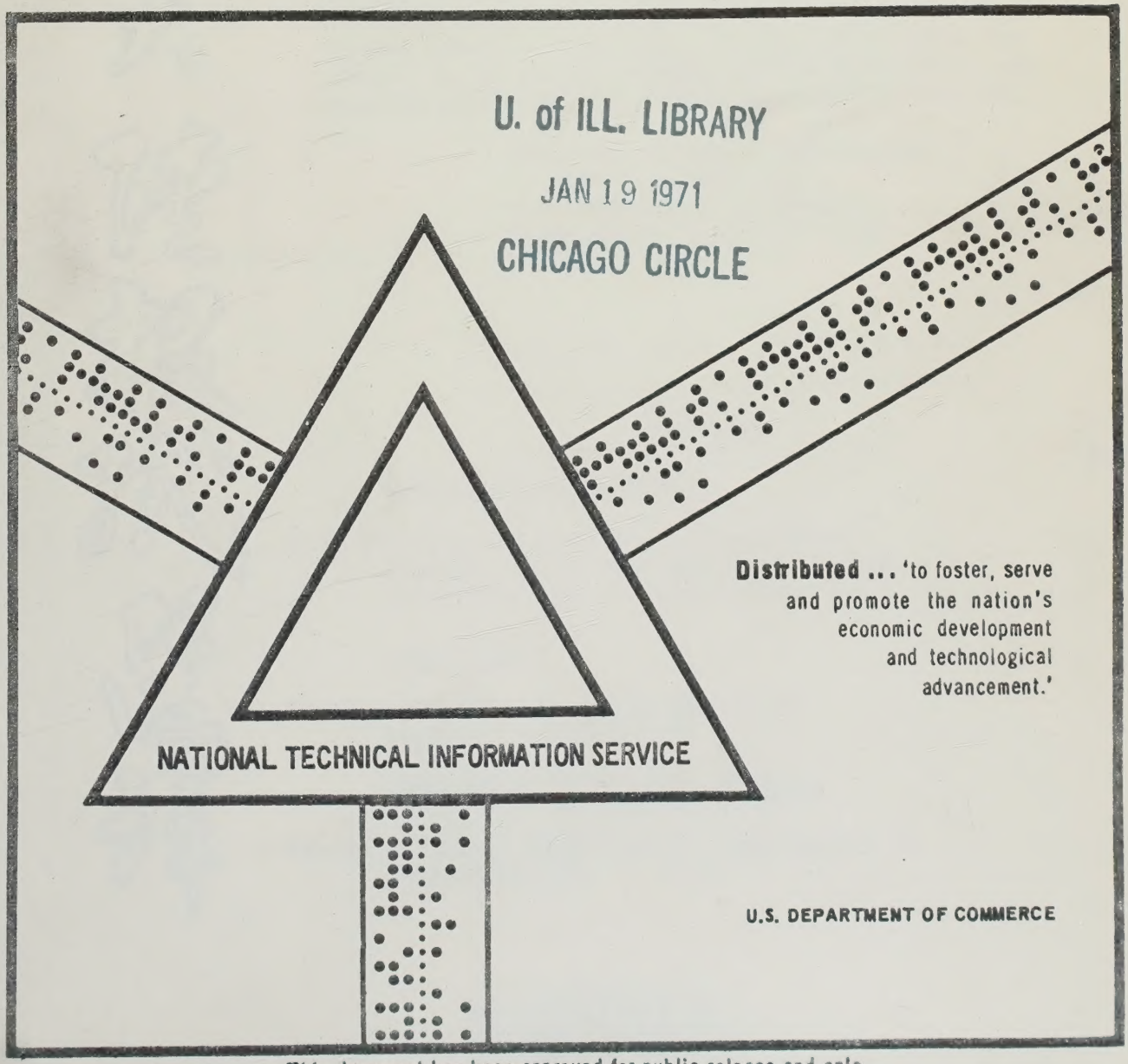
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CMP-SCMP-70-49

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4793-4797
December 7-11, 1970

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 7, 1970 No. 4793

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Give Full Play to Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students' Role of A Main Force in the Transformation of Universities

by

The Workers' and PLA Mao Tse-tung Thought Propaganda Team Stationed in Kirin Medical College and the Revolutionary Committee of Kirin Medical College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 24, 1970)

In universities, the worker-peasant-soldier students assume not just the task of study but, more important, the historic mission of transforming universities and building socialist new-type universities. Being from the first line of the three major revolutionary movements, the new worker-peasant-soldier students have a high consciousness of class struggle and struggle between lines and a keen faculty for judgment and a great wealth of practical experience. They are entirely capable of attending universities well, managing universities well and reforming universities well with the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Starting from the second half of 1968, we launched experimental classes of various types and enrolled around 1,000 workers, peasants and soldiers as students. In the practice of the educational revolution, we acquired a steadily increasing awareness of the important role played by worker-peasant-soldier students in managing and reforming schools. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In waging the proletarian educational revolution, we must rely upon the broad masses of revolutionary students, revolutionary teachers and revolutionary workers in a school," we gave full play to the worker-peasant-soldier students' role as a main force in the educational revolution.

Place Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students on the First Line of Educational Revolution and Give Play to Their Initiative in the Transformation of Universities

First, we must give play to the worker-peasant-soldier students' role as a main force in revolutionary mass criticism. After the new students were admitted to the school, we organized them to look into the history of struggle between the two lines in our college. In the light of struggle between the two lines on the hygiene front, they conducted revolutionary mass criticism against the "three-detachment," the old specialties, and the old system of the medical education, the revolutionary mass criticism was taken as a sharp weapon in transforming universities. The worker-peasant-soldier students had the clearest view of the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational system, hated it most and made most thorough effort to shatter it.

In the process of criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, the students of our experimental rural doctor classes showed the courage to act in practice. They teamed up with the teachers in building a new teaching base. This made for the accumulation of experience in the establishment of socialist new-type medical colleges.

Second, we must let worker-peasant-soldier students go through the whole process of teaching. To stimulate the students' initiative in the course of teaching, we organized a three-in-one teaching group composed of the leadership, students and teachers, with students involved in working out teaching programs, defining the content of a lecture and preparing the lessons to be taught by teachers. We also organized students to participate in such activities as compiling and writing teaching materials, lecturing and commenting on teachers' lectures. By so doing, the worker-peasant-soldier students were enabled to channel into a university's teaching materials and into their classroom the wealth of lively practical experience created by the broad masses in rural areas, industrial and mining enterprises and military units and combine school education with the vigorous mass health campaign. This in itself was a process of transformation for the college. In the course of teaching, the worker-peasant-soldier students could see at the first glance the great impact that the feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist poison of the old theoretical system had produced on the old theoretical system.

A certain teacher stuck to his so-called theoretical system and stressed that he could not lecture on this subject with less time allotted to it. After participation in teaching, the worker-peasant-soldier students criticized his old system and deleted the contents having nothing to do with practice. The subject was simplified and reduced to the bare essentials.

This teacher received a profound education. He said that it was the worker-peasant-soldier students who gave a new life to this subject.

Establish New Relationship Between Teachers and Students and Give Play to the Role of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students in the Transformation of the Teaching Force

In the transformation of universities, one of the important problems is the remolding of the original teaching force. Admitting worker-peasant-soldier students to universities plays a tremendous role in boosting the remolding of the original teachers' world outlook.

We adopted the method of "an official teaching a soldier, a soldier teaching an official, and a soldier teaching a soldier." Teachers and students were encouraged to teach and learn from each other. Teachers were to take the initiative to do ideological and political work among the students while the students on their part made a regular comment upon the teachers' lectures. Their relationship was not just one between teachers and students but also one between revolutionary comrades. This helped the shattering of the past idea about "the dignity of teachers" and the establishment of a brand-new relationship between teachers and students. The good thinking and good style of the worker-peasant-soldier students had a profound effect upon teachers and gave an effective boost to their ideological revolutionization.

In the past, an old teacher was seriously affected with bourgeois thinking and style in medical treatment. This time, we made him go to the countryside together with the worker-peasant-soldier students. In the course of fighting together with his fellow students, he was deeply moved by their deeds marked by wholehearted devotion to serving the poor and lower-middle peasants. He began to look for gaps between himself and his fellow students in the world outlook. He took the initiative to go into their midst to fight self and criticize revisionism. He learned humbly from them. He made rapid progress ideologically.

Once, a student was bitten by a venomous snake. Disregarding his personal safety, the teacher put his mouth to the former's wound to suck out the venom.

The bourgeois world outlook of teachers often finds an expression in such professional areas as teaching, medical treatment, scientific research, etc. Having regard to such a peculiar situation, we mobilized students to turn the classroom into a battlefield for revolutionary mass criticism. We studied and conducted criticism everyday. This gave an effective boost to the remolding of the teachers' world outlook.

A teacher with over 20 years' teaching experience behind him was in the past praised by students for a good job done in his lecturing. He also felt pretty sure of himself in lecturing. However, in a lecture on the relationship between man and nature to the worker-peasant-soldier students, he devoted much talk to Darwin's theory of evolution about "the survival of the fittest." He was sharply criticized by the worker-peasant-soldier students.

Hitting the nail on the head, the students pointed out, "To stress only the adaptation to nature to the neglect of conscious transformation of nature and especially the neglect of the aspect of knowing nature and transforming nature under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought--this is a reflection of teachers' bourgeois world outlook in academic thinking."

This gave the teacher quite a big shock. He said, "I have all along talked about the same thing in the past 20 years and more. None has ever found anything to say against it. The worker-peasant-soldier students see through the bourgeois stuff I peddle in my lecture. I must let the remolding of the world outlook penetrate deep into the professional area and let Mao Tse-tung's thought command the whole process of teaching."

Strengthen Ideological-Political Education of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students To Make Them Maintain Forever the Feverish Revolutionary Spirit of Transforming Universities

To transform universities well, we must resolutely prevent the worker-peasant-soldier students from being corroded by the bourgeois ideology. Only by ceaselessly remolding themselves, heightening their own political consciousness in the course of struggle and keeping the true color of workers, peasants and soldiers and only by preventing themselves from being corrupted can the worker-peasant-soldier students give play to their active role in applying Mao Tse-tung's thought to the transformation of universities.

The following is our basic understanding about the intensification of the ideological-political education for worker-peasant-soldier students:

Students with a good family background must also take class struggle as a main subject of study and vigorously grasp class education. The students accepted by us were all from good families. Yet these students born in the new society and raised under the red banner without having been tempered in a war or a hard life would inevitably find the social class struggle reflected in their minds. Especially for those junior and higher middle school students participating in labor after graduation from their old schools who were in the past affected to different degrees by the pernicious influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, the remnant pernicious influence of such bourgeois ideas as "studying to be an official," "theory counting the most," and "devoting oneself to pure professional affairs" was a constant threat. By shutting our eyes to this we would become blind. This would weaken our hold of ideological-political work and make us run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Therefore, among the worker-peasant-soldier students, we all along persisted in taking class struggle as a main subject of study and vigorously grasped class education. The first lesson the students received upon arriving at the school was one on class education. The first report they heard was one on previous bitter experience recalled in the light of the sweetness of the present. The first activity they participated in was an

investigation into the history of struggle between the two lines. In the whole process of study, we constantly conducted lively class education to counter the living ideas. This brought about relatively satisfactory results.

Though provided with a good political background, students must also give prominence to proletarian politics. After entering the college the worker-peasant-soldier students thought they "have stood the test politically." Such an idea of "being originally red" was universal to a certain degree. This constituted a main obstacle to the ideological revolutionization of worker-peasant-soldier students. A good political background is a favorable factor. But in no way does it mean consciously giving prominence to proletarian politics. A heightened consciousness of struggle between the two lines cannot be achieved without our relying on study, on struggle and on transformation. To this end, we tackled the "everyday reading" program as something of primary importance and included it in the school syllabus. We also constantly organized students to combine practical struggle with discussion-application activities. We laid hold of problems showing tendencies as reflected in the school-running line or orientation and in the thinking of teachers and students, and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating way. We felt that the better the students' political background the more exacting the demand that should be imposed on them and the greater the need to strengthen the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Students from the first line of the three major revolutionary movements must also receive continuous tempering in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. Most of the new students accepted by us were "barefoot doctors" from the first line of the three major revolutionary movements. Whether worker-peasant-soldier students from the world of practice should study behind closed doors or study in the course of practice to seek a higher standard--this is a principled problem of whether carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line or following the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

In line with Chairman Mao's thinking on educational revolution, we on the one hand established new teaching bases and launched pharmaceutical factories and farms to let worker-peasant-soldier students persist in collective productive labor and persist in studying in the course of practice to seek a higher standard. On the other, we carried out the open-door school-running policy allowing communes to hook up with schools. This prevented students getting divorced from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside in the period of study. It made for a close combination of medical education with the vigorous rural mass health movement.

Through our persistence in taking ideological-political education as the core of education for worker-peasant-soldier students, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students never ceased their resistance and criticism under the influence of bourgeois thinking and continuously maintained the true features of workers, peasants and soldiers and maintained forever the vigorous revolutionary spirit in the transformation of universities.

* * *

AGRICULTURE

Per-Mow Grain Output of Hsiyang Hsien Crosses "Yellow River"

- Seriously study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution and persevere in unfolding the campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 27, 1970)

(NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan dated November 25) The Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in studying seriously the great leader Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and in launching the campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture, thus scoring another bumper harvest in agriculture in the first year of the seventies.

This year, the average per-mow grain output of the whole hsien shot from last year's fulfillment of the target set in the "Program for National Agricultural Development" to over 530 catties, crossing the "Yellow River" in one leap. The total output showed an increase of more than 25 percent over last year. Compared with last year the surplus grain sold to the State showed a marked increase. In the whole hsien, 12 brigades achieved a per-mow yield of over 1,000 catties for the first time. In the case of the well-known Tachai brigade, the average per-mow yield rose from 942 catties last year to 1,070 catties. The number of brigades whose per-mow yield had crossed the "Yangtze River" rose from 14 last year to 60. For the 300 mow of land planted to cotton on an experimental basis, a good record of an average per-mow output of 80-odd catties of ginned cotton was achieved.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres and the masses of commune members of Hsiyang hsien vigorously criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois counter-revolutionary line and his crime of frenziedly sabotaging the campaign for learning from Tachai. In the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, they touched off a spectacular campaign for learning from Tachai in agriculture. Over the past years, the revolution kept moving forward and production kept developing. As a continuous effort to learn from Tachai was made from year to year, so new victories were scored year by year.

In 1969, the whole hsien scored a new record of an average per-mow grain output that met the target set in the "Program." At that time, certain cadres and commune members began to show arrogance and self-complacency. Some originally backward brigades had now become hsien-wide advanced units in learning from Tachai; some people held that they had won honor by contributing more to the State and were now "getting close to Tachai." Of some poor brigades which originally started with little and which had now obtained a better output and an increased income through learning from Tachai over the past few years, certain people also opined that they had everything

they wanted in regard to food, clothing and consumer goods and that they would "just do well by holding onto what we have on hand." Of those units which had had their originally poor natural conditions improved through learning from Tachai, people came out with the view that they had enough of a hard time several years ago and that they should now "take a rest" and have "a breathing spell."

In sum, it is a case of seeing much progress in comparison with one's own past and seeing only a narrow gap in comparison with the advanced unit and in the light of the needs of revolution.

After an analysis and research, the revolutionary committee of the hsien came to understand that to remove these ideological obstacles and achieved a big-margin production increase on the basis of a high yield, we must further heighten the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and people in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, upon entering the seventies, the hsien revolutionary committee seriously organized various communes and brigades to study universally Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and study the New Year editorial by two newspapers and one magazine of the Center. With Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China should make a greater contribution to humanity," taken as a guideline and the Tachai brigade taken as an example, they were made to unfold activities in shattering private interests and promoting public interest, overcoming the sentiment of arrogance and self-complacency and further fostering the idea of continuing the revolution. Through looking for ideological gaps and tapping the potentials in production, the broad masses of people had their consciousness considerably heightened in seeking a higher grain output for the revolution. Like the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai, they adhered to the principle of putting politics in command and ideological thinking first and developed the spirit of relying upon one's own efforts and fighting amidst hardships and the communist style marked by love for the country and for the collective. By working assiduously and faithfully in a daring way, they enabled agricultural production to take another big stride forward.

No matter what the conditions, favorable or unfavorable, and what difficulties encountered, 20 communes in the whole hsien this year scored an increase in grain production compared with 1969. Prevailing was a new situation of the backward becoming the advanced and the advanced becoming more advanced.

The Paiyangyü brigade of the Paiyangyü commune achieved a per-mow grain yield of over 900 catties last year. This year, through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and by imposing a higher standard upon themselves and smashing the idea of reaching the limits in increasing production, the broad masses of commune members enabled the average per-mow grain output to break the barrier of 1,000 catties.

Last year, the Minan brigade of the Yenchuang commune had an average per-mow grain output of 360 catties. This year, through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking and

applying dialectical materialism to guiding production struggle and through a hard fight, the cadres and commune members of the whole brigade enabled the average per-mow grain yield of the whole brigade to cross the "Yellow River" in one jump.

"A train runs fast; it solely depends on the locomotive to pull it." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the whole hsien of Hsiyang were universally set up revolutionized basic-level leading groups. In the new year, through combining the summing-up of previous work experience with a serious study of the new Party Constitution, these basic-level leading groups enabled the members of the new leading groups to further realize the importance of a continuous heightening of one's own consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. They worked vigorously on their own ideological revolutionization, learned from the Party branch of the Tachai brigade, went deep into the midst of the masses on a universal basis, joined the masses in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, gave prominence to proletarian politics, took a hand in production, and exercised leadership in production. In this way, they gave fuller play to their role of a fighting bulwark in leading the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to continue the revolution.

The Hsinankou Brigade Party branch of the Anp'ing commune through persistence achieved "good performance" in four aspects: good performance in leading the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and fighting self and criticizing revisionism; good performance in taking the lead in grasping class struggle; good performance in taking the lead in doing collective productive labor; good performance in executing the Party's policies and maintaining the style of doing a job thoroughly and conscientiously. This brought about a new situation in revolution and production.

By grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought, the broad masses become an all-conquering force. Beginning from the winter of last year, Hsiyang hsien launched over 800 projects for sand control and building ditches. Because of the host of projects and the large amount of work involved, the number of people serving in specialized teams throughout the year showed a great increase over last year. This resulted in the contradiction of a competition for labor between long-term capital construction projects and current-year agricultural production efforts. The broad masses of cadres and people studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "At certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favorable conditions and so constitute the principal aspect of the contradiction and the favorable conditions constitute the secondary aspect. But through their efforts, the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favorable new situation. Thus a difficult situation yields place to a favorable one." As a result, they looked contradictions in the face, scorned difficulties and solved the contradiction. Through seriously summing up experience and making rational arrangements for labor and running instantly a needle through every seam that is seen, they developed the proletarian enterprise-building spirit of working vigorously, faithfully, assiduously and ingeniously. Thus they came out with splendid results.

* * *

PREVENTING INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Freely Mobilize the Masses To Grasp Safety in Production Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1970)

According to a report from the Hsin-hua Jih-pao, the Nanking Municipal Hsiakuan Electric Power Plant, in keeping with Chairman Mao's teaching "The mass movement is necessary in all work" and using class struggle as the guideline, has commenced ideological education on safety in production among the masses so as to insure the development of production.

Following are the main points:

1. Mobilize the masses to use the concept of class struggle to analyze accidents, heighten the awareness of class struggle and revolutionary vigilance among the masses, and take serious precautions against the occurrence of accidents by class enemies to sabotage production.

In the past, there have been many shutdown accidents in the boiler room of the plant due to plugging in the lubrication system. Some of the comrades always placed the blame on carelessness in work which permitted dust to enter the oil system, so they installed a special oil filter and sealed off the lid. However, later the problem became more serious still, and resulted in the complete blocking of the lubrication system. The Party core group of this factory, on discovering that there was an acute class struggle going on inside, led everyone to make a living study of Chairman Mao's thesis on classes and class struggle, and criticize fiercely the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of the class struggle," to heighten the awakening of all concerned to the struggle between the two classes, and using the concept of class struggle to carry out a serious analysis of the accident which resulted in the discovery that it was actually an act of sabotage by two counter-revolutionary elements. By grasping the principle "Class struggle, once grasped, is effective," the masses sharpened their revolutionary vigilance and were able to prevent the sabotage activities of the class enemies effectively. The workers said, "If we treat an accident as an accident, accidents will not cease; but if we employ the concept of class struggle to analyze accidents, everybody will be able to know and see clearly that by carrying out safety in production well we shall retain the initiative."

2. Mobilize the masses to carry out well ideological education work on safety in production, carry out ideological revolutionization of people conscientiously, and grasp safety in production seriously to prevent accidents.

All manners and shades of selfish ideas and bourgeois thinking constituted a major factor for the occurrence of accidents. Because of this, the revolutionary committee pays great attention to grasping ideological revolutionization of people well, regularly conducts class education,

current situation education and safety in production education among the masses, and catches hold of existing ideas to organize the masses to make a living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and develop mass ideological-political work. In the past, workers in the boiler room of this factory wanted only to burn good quality coal and were reluctant to burn low quality coal. However, while they were using good quality coal, it so happened that the fire in the furnace went out. Comrades of the revolutionary committee thereupon led them to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the accident, which enabled everyone to understand that satisfactorily grasping safety in production was linked to carrying out ideological revolutionization conscientiously. The boiler room workers said, "In any accident that has occurred, there has always been a process of gradual change leading to it. Only if we strengthen our sense of responsibility, pay close attention to this process of gradual change, make a serious research and adopt timely measures, can accidents be prevented from occurring." From then on, in burning low quality coal, they paid attention to the mutual exchange of experiences, and mutually helped one another to carry out ideological work well and to insure that the furnace would always be burning briskly. The importance of safety in production impressed upon the workers of the whole factory was responsible for nipping many possible accidents in the bud.

3. Mobilize the masses to deepen the criticism and repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises, draw up a rational set of rules and regulations for safety in production, and educate the masses to abide by them.

The revolutionary committee of the plant in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is no construction without destruction," led the revolutionary workers to fiercely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on running enterprises. The workers said, "In the past, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line which called for 'control, strangulation, oppression and penalty,' material incentives and with many other conventions to tie our hands and feet, we must now completely smash these spiritual shackles." Consequently the revolutionary committee of the factory mobilized the masses in various departments to reform irrational rules and regulations and to draw up a set of rational regulations on safety in production. The workers said, "These regulations are the product of combining Mao Tse-tung's thought with production reality and the summary of our practical experiences. We must abide by them resolutely. Once, the No. 10 generator was functioning normally. The workers on duty were conducting a routine check in accordance with the regulation on "making diligent inspections," when they happened to smell an acrid odor. In the spirit of shouldering full responsibility for revolutionary work, they immediately used their noses to sniff over every part of the machine and finally discovered that the transmission line of this generator was heated up and burnt. They quickly adopted effective measures, thus averting a serious accident which might have occurred. Because of the awareness of workers in abiding by the rules and regulations on safety in production, a further guarantee was obtained in safety in production by the

plant. At present, the workers of the whole plant, while summing up experiences in carrying out safety in production conscientiously, are at the same time continuing to reinforce and perfect the rules and regulations on safety in production and are determined to carry out safety in production even better still.

* * *

RUSTICATION

Girl Student Tells of Re-Education by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

a peking middle school girl student, in a recent "people's daily" article tells how inspiring she found her experience in ideological revolutionization through re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the article "i'll remould my ideology and serve the people all my life" by li yin-ko reads in part as follows:

i went to settle in the chungaitou production brigade in wenan county, hopei province, in june of last year. being in the countryside for more than a year has made me understand the brilliance and correctness of chairman mao's instruction "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants".

i have been among the poor and lower-middle peasants, working, living, eating, attending meetings and studying with them all this time. their fine ideas and qualities are always an education to me and help transform my ideas and feelings.

first and foremost, the poor and lower-middle peasants set a good example in class struggle, which is the main subject we young people must learn. some bad people tried to dissuade us from re-electing our production team head at the time of the election, alleging that he only knew how to do farmwork but not how to be a leader. the poor and lower-middle peasants saw through that plot. they gave the bad people a rebuff and firmly supported the team head. the sharp eyes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their firm proletarian stand educated me. if i want to learn from them, the first thing is to learn their clear-cut proletarian stand toward what to love and what to hate.

they are my good teachers in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. when it rains, they rush to the threshing ground to cover the collective grain while their own grain which is drying before their houses gets wet.

braving the rain, a poor peasant whom i call uncle once went to the field to see how the crops were doing. when he returned, i saw his cotton-padded jacket was wet. i felt sorry for him and said: "what weather exclamation once it starts raining, there's no end to it exclamation" but he replied: "it's a good rain. let it keep raining and we'll have a good harvest next year." his words moved me. they expressed the fine qualities of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the girls in our no. 3 team always vie with one another to do heavy, dirty work. during wheat threshing, it was very dusty around the threshing machine. i did not want to get near it because of the clouds of dust. but the girls worked in high spirits though the dust choked them and their arms were cut by the flying particles of wheat chaff. their spirit encouraged me and i joined them in the work.

speaking of the ideological transformation of intellectuals, chairman mao pointed out that if intellectuals wanted to be

one with the masses, "they must change and remould their thinking and their feelings. without such a change, without such remoulding, they can do nothing well and will be misfits." re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants has made my thinking and feelings change. i used to feel awkward to see other girls working barefoot in the fields. now i do it without thinking. the poor and lower-middle peasants are happy to see the progress i have made. beaming, they say: "yin-ko is becoming one of us."

i had learned acupuncture before i went to settle in the village. so i was rather busy in giving treatment to patients in the village. i did this almost every day after returning from field work. once i treated a peasant women for pain in her side from rheumatism. after the acupuncture, i applied moxibustion to cauterize the points with moxa rolls. i was so tired that i dozed off. the glowing end of the moxa touched the skin of the patient, who gave a jerk. i woke up and saw that i had burned her slightly. i had a guilty conscience.

the past flashed through my mind. i had lived in the home of a peasant woman in the peking suburbs to learn acupuncture and moxibustion. she had treated me like her own daughter. she asked me to practice needling on her. when i refused, she scolded me. the women living around said to me: "how we suffered from the lack of doctors and medicines when we were ill in the old days. poor people are of one family. you're learning acupuncture to help all of us. if you want to practice on us, just say the word." when i left, the women held my hands and gave me this advice with tears in their eyes: "well, lass, now you've learned acupuncture. mind don't forget us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation" it all came back to me. the poor and lower-middle peasants showed such concern for me because they hoped i would devote my life heart and soul to the revolution. then i should honour their wish and serve them with all my heart my whole life.

i have not found it easy to think only of serving the people wholeheartedly. the minute i slacken my ideological remoulding, i slip back and bourgeois selfishness crops up. not long ago, two piglets of the brigade fell ill. i tried my best to save them, but failed. i was so sad that i cried. the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres said to me: "it is not skill that counts, but your thinking."

lying in bed that night, i pondered over a quotation from chairman mao in praise of norman bethune's spirit of utter devotion to others without any thought of self. chairman mao teaches: "a man's ability may be great or small, but if he has this spirit, he is already noble-minded and pure, a man of moral integrity and above vulgar interests, a man who is of value to the people." i analyzed why i had failed to cure the piglets. i couldn't bear how dirty they were and i didn't want to carry them from the pigsty to the veterinary first-aid station for treatment. the essence of the matter is that my thoughts were unclean. the more i thought it over the more ashamed i became. huge images of the poor and lower-middle peasants floated before my mind's eye. i thought of the weather-beaten party secretary who has worked hard for the revolution for several decades and been a cadre for more than 20 years. he remains hard-working and takes the lead in everything. how could i be compared with him and other poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation

a few days later, another piglet fell ill, just like the two that died. with no medicine at hand, i rushed the

piglet to the first-aid station against the cold wind. i said to myself: i must follow chairman mao's teachings this time and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly. i must do my best to cure the piglet. i pressed it to my breast to warm it. after giving it an injection i wrapped it up in my shirt. the piglet got well soon after. then i understood that it was not one's skill but one's thinking that determined whether one could serve the people well. those who are loyal to chairman mao are strong and those who follow chairman mao's teachings are wise. i am a daughter of the people. i will always follow chairman mao's teachings and devote my life to the revolution and to the people. i will remould myself all my life and serve the people my whole life. i will always be loyal to chairman mao and work for communism until i die.

everything i have done in the countryside cannot be isolated from the help the poor and lower-middle peasants give me. a point in case is the veterinary first-aid station which was set up with the support of the villagers. many children helped us collect local materials to make medicine. they sometimes vied with each other to do this or that. once learning that we needed hair to make up some medicine, several children said in chorus: "good. we'll have our hair cut tomorrow." bunches of hair, from old grannies and girls and boys, were brought to the station early the next morning. looking at those lovely children who brought us the hair, my heart was filled with warmth.

the poor and lower-middle peasants show concern for my living conditions and treat me like their family. this shows their warm class feelings.

one thing happened this summer which i shall never forget. some children of the village and i sprayed insecticide to kill flies so as to prevent dysentery. some cuts on my hand were infected by the chemicals and my arms and neck became swollen and i ran a high fever. i did not want to take medicine as i intended to leave it for the poor and lower-middle peasants. so i did not tell others that i was sick. but two days later, my tongue had blisters and i could not speak clearly. that is how the commune members noticed that i was ill. many of them came to see me and did not allow me to work in the field. i went stealthily to the field to gather some medicinal herbs. some children saw me and brought the party branch secretary. they took me to the dispensary, which was then crowded with poor and lower-middle peasants who came to see me. the party secretary said with warm affection: "if you don't take medicine, we'll send you to the commune hospital. if you go to the field stealthily again, we'll send you to the county hospital exclamation" many people around said: "it pains us to see you ill."

i had never cried before when i was ill, but the class feelings shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants showed me that great are heaven and earth, but greater still is the goodness of chairman mao; deep are rivers and seas, but deeper still is class love. looking at the portrait of chairman mao on the wall and the poor and lower-middle peasants around me, i could not but shed tears of gratitude.

the peasants give me so much affectionate care and i love them with all my heart. i'm always thinking what i can do for them. i knitted some socks for peasant mothers of large families. i was busy in the day, so i knitted at night. i patched clothes for the old people who have no relatives. i felt that every stitch i took linked their

hearts and mine. there is an elderly poor peasant in our production team who has no relatives and is weak and often sick. i give him acupuncture treatments and fetch water for him. one idea prompts me to do this, i want him to feel that he has chairman mao's concern and the warmth of the big family of our socialist society. i go regularly to the homes of people who have chronic diseases to give them acupuncture and other treatment. one patient said: "in the old society, we poor people could not afford any medical treatment. but now doctors came to us to give us acupuncture and other treatment. you are indeed our own doctors."

IDEOLOGY AND FARMING

North China Production Brigade Uses Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts to Direct Production

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Nov. 29, 1970)

a north china production brigade party branch has made achievements in leading the masses in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works. it encourages the brigade members to review their work in the light of the concept "one divides into two" so as to uncover and solve contradictions and eliminate complacency. this has promoted the ideological revolutionization of the brigade members and production. this brigade is located in wukung village of jaoyang county, hopei province. the wukung production brigade developed out of a lower-stage co-operative in which land was pooled -- one of the first such co-operative organizations in china. the party branch of the wukung production brigade wrote an article recently telling how they use chairman mao's philosophic concepts to guide production. the excerpts follow:

our party branch has organized the cadres and brigade members to repeatedly study chairman mao's teachings and the revolutionary spirit of the national pace-setting tachai brigade, in order to carry out all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress. in studying chairman mao's teachings "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "our brigade has long been an advanced unit. yet our per-hectare grain yield has stayed around 5 tons in recent years. if this continues, how can we add our contribution to humanity?". they decided to produce more grain to make a still greater contribution to the chinese revolution and the world revolution.

how could per-hectare yield be raised? our party branch followed chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously" and got the cadres and members to analyse and sum up their experience in raising grain output over the past years. they found that increasing per-hectare yield had gone through three stages:

first, the per-hectare yield jumped from 0.75 tons to 1.5 tons when the local poor and lower-middle peasants pooled their land to organize a lower-stage co-op, following chairman mao's 1943 call "get organized";

second, the per-hectare yield rose from about 2.2 tons to 3.2 tons in 1959 when people's political consciousness had been greatly raised after the rectification movement and the struggle against the rightists in 1957 and the big leap forward in 1958.

third, the per-hectare yield soared from 3 tons to 5.5 tons in 1963 when the people, responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", used mao tsetung thought to command their ideological remoulding and production.

through summing up and analysing, the people came to understand that the rise in grain output was due primarily to ideological revolutionization.

since the area was liberated, the poor and lower-middle peasants of our brigade have persisted in taking the road of socialist collectivization indicated by chairman mao and have repeatedly frustrated the criminal schemes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi to undermine agricultural co-operation and restore capitalism. they have built large numbers of irrigation and drainage projects, bought agricultural machines and introduced electricity by relying on their collective efforts and hard struggle. all this has provided favourable conditions for raising farm output. but the key to raising output is ideological revolutionization.

what should we grasp in promoting ideological revolutionization? chairman mao teaches: "there are many contradictions in the process of development of a complex thing, and one of them is necessarily the principal contradiction..." in accordance with this teaching, the brigade party branch found out that the principal contradiction lay in the ideological revolutionization of the cadres. like a locomotive, cadres must lead the masses in ideological revolutionization.

an open-door rectification campaign was conducted last winter. the leading cadres went among the masses and asked for their criticism. the masses pinpointed complacency as the main obstacle to the ideological revolutionization of the leadership. they quoted a common saying of the leadership: "though we don't measure up to tachai, we are one of the best brigades in our county." the leaders were content with the achievements and wanted to maintain their honour, not strive for further progress. as a result, they turned a deaf ear to advanced experience from elsewhere and failed to create any.

but complacency was no more than the appearance, the essence was "self". the leading cadres agreed that they must fight "self" and overcome complacency in order to go forward. they were determined to study and apply chairman mao's philosophic concepts better and always apply the dialectics of "one divides into two" to reviewing their work. they pledged to carry forward the good, overcome the bad and continue advancing.

on this basis, our brigade revised the 1970 quotas for increases in grain and cotton, with bigger increases set for grain. concrete measures were worked out for inter-planting and hog-raising.

a handful of class enemies came out to attack the plan, saying: "it's a waste of time to try inter-planting. output won't rise." some of them said: "inter-planting was a failure in the past, so we shouldn't try it again."

the brigade party branch hit back at the enemy's sabotage and at the same time analysed the past experience. inter-planting failed in some production teams, but in others it was successful. the main reason for failure was that the new way of planting was not taken seriously and not enough field care was given and thus output decreased. they came to see that it was not inter-planting that failed, but by man's mistaken ideas which resisted change.

inter-planting resulted in double or triple cropping on the brigade's over 240 hectares of formerly single-crop farm land.

in order to make the best use of land, we wanted to plant the edges of the threshing ground, fields, ditches and highways. the proposal gave rise to a debate.

some people said: "crops on large tracts affect output. the edges of the land are negligible." the party branch organized the cadres and masses in the living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, in learning how to look at things, big and small, small plots and big tracts, in a dialectical way. all of us came to understand that inch upon inch of land made up large tracts. we must make use of every inch of land if we want to have more grain and make greater contributions to building socialism.

study and discussions unified the thinking of the commune members. millet, maize and other crops have been planted on scattered small plots and idle land on tree farms and pig farms.

things always develop and new contradictions replaced each old one that is solved. following the change in the method of planting, the contradiction was that the supply of manure could not meet needs. to solve this problem, the brigade party branch decided to raise many pigs. the number in the village rose from over 100 last year to over 1,100 now, averaging 1.8 per household. the supply of farm manure thus shot up.

chairman mao's brilliant concepts always lead us forward. our brigade this year reaped good summer crops. per-hectare yield of wheat was 3.1 tons, eighteen per cent more than the previous peak. the total output of summer crops reached 500 tons, double the previous peak.

the practice of the commune members and cadres has proved to them that if they study and apply chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts in a living way and constantly remould the subjective and objective world, they can wrest still better harvests and make still greater contributions.

COAL INDUSTRY

Many Parts of China Fulfill 1970 Coal Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

many parts of china have fulfilled their 1970 coal quotas ahead of time under the guidance of the general line laid down by the great leader chairman mao "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." shantung and kiangsu provinces in east china, the ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china, kweichow province in southwest china and the uda mining administration in the inner mongolian autonomous region are among these places.

coal output was considerably higher than in the corresponding period of last year. shantung province, which reached this year's target on november 3, reports an increase of about 58 per cent. the ningsia hui autonomous region reached the 1970 target 54 days in advance and coal output hit an all-time high. the uda mining administration met the plan by mid-october. daily coal output this year was higher than in any previous year.

the revolutionary committees of various mines have given prominence to educating people with mao tsetung thought and promoting their ideological revolutionization. this was the fundamental cause for the big increase in coal output.

the coal miners of ningsia have been studying chairman mao's philosophic writings conscientiously this year, especially since the publication of the communique of the second plenary session of the party's ninth central committee. the miners in the shihtsuishan mining area have set up nearly 2,000 groups for the study of philosophy. the leading cadres have taken the lead in this study. as a result, both revolution and production have made rapid advances.

the "august first" mine under the tsaochuang mining administration in shantung province fulfilled the year's production plan more than four months ahead of schedule. but the miners did not rest on this achievement. they used chairman mao's philosophic concept of "one divides into two" to analyze contradictions in work and found out where they were lagging behind. they strengthened the weak links and coal output kept rising.

kiangsu province's miners are working hard to develop the coal industry and end the need to ship coal to south china from the north. with new problems arising in the struggle-criticism-transformation, they plunged themselves in a deep-going study of chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. this has raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's policies. it has been an impetus to the continuous development of both revolution and production.

the province fulfilled this year's coal production by mid-november. the miners of the sunan coalfield used revolutionary mass criticism to push production forward. with mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies as "there is no coal south of the yangtze", "the deposits are not worth extracting" and "buying coal is better than mining it" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. this enhanced their awareness of the struggle

between the two classes and the two lines. dozens of pits are being constructed, and a number of new pits have gone into operation.

following chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance, the revolutionary workers of various mines have started a mass technical innovations campaign in the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. new techniques and processes have improved production. after repeated experiments, the workers of the heishan, hsiho and hungshan mines in shantung province discovered in just one month how to make combines for mining very thin seams of coal. the workers of the uda mining administration made multi-purpose use of the mine's resources and equipment and built a chemical works, repair shops and other small factories. the miners are making coal tubs and conveyors themselves. the campaign for technical innovations is in full swing. they had made 65 major innovations that raise efficiency greatly by the end of september.

AFFORESTATION

Northeast China Provinces Top Annual Afforestation Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

heilungkiang and liaoning provinces in northeast china have topped this year's plan for planting and regenerating forests, thanks to their efforts to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

heilungkiang province, one of china's major forest areas, planted and regenerated 354,000 hectares of forests, 18 per cent more than the previous peak year of 1969. the 1970 plan was topped by 17 per cent. liaoning province overfulfilled this year's plan on november tenth by more than 33,300 hectares.

these achievements are the result of the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and revolutionary mass criticism. in the course of forestry work, the provinces organized the masses and ran various kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes for the living study and application of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and his instructions on afforestation. meetings were called for the exchange of experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. revolutionary mass criticism was made against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in forestry work. this helped the masses raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they did forestry work more consciously for the revolution. working in the forests with the whole country in mind, the workers in the yichun forest area, one of the largest timber bases in china, planted and regenerated more than 42,600 hectares, 55 per cent above this year's plan.

the revolutionary masses of liaoning province collected tree-seeds, nursed saplings and did other forestry work in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle. this created favourable conditions for a new expansion of forestry work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Party and Government Leaders Send Message to Albanian Party and Government Leaders Greeting 26th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, extending, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, the warmest festive congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania. the message reads in full as follows:

tirana

comrade enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour,

comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania,

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania,

dear comrades:

on the occasion of the brilliant festival of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania, we, on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, wish to extend the warmest festive congratulations to you, to the glorious albanian party of labour, the government of the people's republic of albania and the fraternal albanian people.

since liberation, the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, have stood the severe test of domestic and international class struggles and traversed a glorious militant path. the albanian party of labour and the albanian people have consistently held high the great red banner of marxism-leninism and upheld revolutionary principles and, daring to fight and daring to win, have waged with dauntless heroism resolute struggles against u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, greatly enhancing the fighting will of the revolutionary people of the world and making important contributions to the cause of world revolution.

overcoming the numerous obstacles raised by imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries, the albanian people have unswervingly taken the road of socialism and won one great victory after another. the past year is one in which albania has fully displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and in which albania has won still more brilliant successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. heroic albania is stronger than ever before.

at present, the revolutionary situation is excellent throughout the world; a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging. the two super-powers, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, are revealing ever more clearly their ugly features of colluding and contending with each other in a vain attempt to divide the world. they have been landed in an unprecedentedly difficult position, and the days are not far off when they will be completely buried by the people of the world. let us -- the two parties and peoples of china and albania -- unite still more closely with the marxist-leninists and revolutionary people of the whole world and fight together to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

warm congratulations on the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania exclamation

long live the great revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania exclamation

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of
the communist party of china

lin piao,
vice-chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china
peking, november 28, 1970

Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo Gives Grand Reception Warmly Celebrating 26th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

xhorxhi robo, ambassador of the people's republic of albania to china, gave a grand reception here this evening, warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

huge portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, hung in the reception hall, flanked by the national flags of china and albania.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk attended the reception.

chinese leading comrades present at the reception were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political

bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

when samdech and madame norodom sihanouk and the chinese leading comrades entered the reception hall in the company of ambassador robo and madame robo, everyone rose and warmly applauded.

ambassador robo and premier chou en-lai made enthusiastic speeches at the reception (full texts of their speeches to be released separately). they praised the constant growth of the profound revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant unity between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and albania. their speeches were punctuated by warm applause. the band played the national anthems of china and albania after the speeches.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms heartily talked about their revolutionary friendship at the reception. they proposed toasts to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the closest friend of the chinese people, to the health and long life of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and to the lasting friendship between china and albania.

also present were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army wang shu-sheng, wang hsin-ting, wang ping-chang, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, chen shih-chu and huang chih-yung;

leading members of the departments concerned under the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, wu teh, fang yi, chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, ma wen-po, chiao kuan-hua, chen teh-ho, wang liang-en, yang teh-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, yang yu-heng, mao pao-chung, chung yu-yi, yang chieh, kuo lu, liang chi-chou, chao cheng-hung, chou fa-yen, wang yi-chih, tsui hsing, fan chiu-szu, chiao pei-hsin, chang cheng-teh, lu ying, chang shih-cheng, ma jen-hui, wang kuo-chuan, hao liang and liu ching-tang.

piro kochi, vice-head of the international department of the central committee of the albanian party of labour who is now on a visit to china, was present.

also present were dr. ngo hou, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; and thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and keat chhon, ministers; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; and

dinh duc thien, minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy of the democratic republic of viet nam.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Ambassador Xhorxhi Robo's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech by comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, at the albanian national day reception:

dear comrade premier chou en-lai,

dear comrades of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk,

dear comrades and respected friends,

ladies and gentlemen,

26 years have elapsed since albania was liberated from nazi fascist occupation. the albanian people are solemnly celebrating this glorious day. please allow me to express my heartiest and sincerest thanks to you for attending this reception.

we are very glad to celebrate this festival in peking together with our chinese brothers, our loyal comrades-in-arms who share a common ideal with us.

and we are glad that also present at this reception are representatives from the people of various countries who are fighting u.s. imperialism and its lackeys with arms in hand.

26 years ago, albania won liberation, achieved the victory of the people's revolution and overthrew the old system of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. since then the albanian people have forever freed themselves from the system of world capitalism. this is an important victory in the history of the albanian people.

over the past 26 years, the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, have carried out a profound revolutionary transformation in the political, ideological, economic, social and cultural fields in life. albania has now become a country with advanced industry and agriculture, high living standards, indestructible national defence capabilities and a splendid prospect.

the mass movement for revolutionization has brought up a new revolutionary generation who have high moral virtues and the determination to devote themselves to the cause of revolution and socialism.

this year, the albanian people are celebrating november 29 with tremendous successes. the fourth five-year plan was fulfilled six months ahead of schedule. nation-wide electrification was realized on october 25 this year, that means, throughout albania, whether in the cities or countryside, whether in the plains or on high mountains, every household is now lighted by electricity.

the road traversed by the albanian people over the past 26 years is not a smooth one, it is a road fraught with difficulties. during this period, the albanian people have not only waged a great struggle against the former state of extreme backwardness and the wounds of war, but also waged struggles against domestic class enemies and the repeated interference by imperialism headed by the united states and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism. however, the enemies have failed in their wild designs to subjugate the party and people of albania. the albanian people have made preparations in all fields to deal with any enemies who dare to invade us, whether they be imperialism or social-imperialism. the albanian people firmly believe that victory certainly belongs to us.

the government of the people's republic of albania pursues an independent and revolutionary foreign policy. this policy is in full accord with the interests of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of albania and the victory in socialism already won; it is in full accord with the great cause of the people of various countries for freedom, independence and the right to self-determination and for ensuring fraternal internationalist cooperation. we have consistently supported the fraternal indo-chinese peoples -- the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples -- in their great struggle against u.s. imperialism and its puppets. we are deeply convinced that the three heroic peoples of indo-china will persistently carry their armed struggle to the end and realize their sacred aspiration.

we support the korean people in their just struggle against imperialism and japanese militarism as well as their lackeys, and believe that the korean people's aspiration for the unification of their fatherland will certainly come true.

we support the heroic palestinian people and other freedom-loving arab peoples in their valiant struggle against imperialism and zionism. we support all countries in asia, africa and latin america that are striving for national freedom, democracy and progress.

albania and china have forged a genuine, brotherly, revolutionary and eternal friendship. this great friendship is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and built up by our two parties headed by our two great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha respectively.

chairman mao has said: "china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. we are your true friends and comrades. and you are ours. you are not like those false friends and double-dealers who have 'honey on their lips and murder in their hearts,' and neither are we. our militant revolutionary friendship has stood the test of violent storms."

the albanian people and the albanian party of labour highly rejoice over the great victories won by the great

chinese people in revolution, production and preparedness against war. by their selfless labour, the chinese people have achieved brilliant successes in industry, economy, science, art and culture. the launching of china's first man-made earth satellite, the successful fulfilment of her plans, her high-grade industrial products which have caught up with or surpassed the world levels and her rich harvest of crops forcefully show that china is continuing her uninterrupted advance. and particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution and the 9th congress of the communist party of china, a great upsurge in revolution has emerged in china.

the chinese revolution, china's socialist construction, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the historic decisions of the 9th national congress of the communist party of china are all carried out in accordance with chairman mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thinking and under his direct leadership. all this provides valuable experience not only for china, but also for the people of various countries. it has enriched the treasury of marxism-leninism. the thought of chairman mao, which is being put into practice every minute and every hour, has made china the great hope for those peoples who love the freedom and independence of their own countries.

comrade enver hoxha has said: "the albanian party of labour and the albanian people say that the great and glorious socialist china of mao tsetung is a beacon for the peoples of the world who are carrying on revolution, an iron pillar of revolutionary marxism-leninism and a great, sincere and invincible supporter to the peoples who are fighting for freedom."

the historic victories won by china under the revolutionary leadership of the party and chairman mao and the mighty strength possessed by the great socialist china have enhanced the international prestige, reputation and role of china. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and an increasing number of countries has demonstrated the tremendous successes in china's foreign policy.

i thank you once again for your presence at this reception and for your attention. allow me to raise my glass and drink a toast

to the great and unbreakable friendship between albania and china,

to the glorious chinese communist party,

to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader, the great marxist-leninist and the most intimate, most respected and most esteemed friend of the albanian people, may he live a long life,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao, the close comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung,

to the government of the people's republic of china and to the health of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

to the health of comrades of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all those present here exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the national day reception given by albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo:

dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo,

respected head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk,

comrades and friends,

we are particularly happy today to gather with our albanian comrades-in-arms and join them in celebrating the brilliant festival of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania. first of all, allow me, on behalf of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the central committee of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, to extend the warmest congratulations to the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha, the glorious albanian party of labour, the government of the people's republic of albania and the fraternal albanian people.

26 years ago, the heroic albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, holding high the banner of armed struggle and going through most arduous struggles, finally defeated the italian and german fascist aggressors, liberated albania and established a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

since liberation, the albanian people under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour, persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat, relying on their own efforts and working hard, have continuously won new victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. in recent years, the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha has displayed the proletarian spirit of continued revolution, integrated the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of albania and adopted a series of important measures of revolutionization, thus greatly promoting the ideological revolutionization of the people and giving a powerful impetus to the vigorous development of industry, agriculture, culture and education and science and technology.

the albanian people have now overfulfilled the production tasks set in the fourth five-year plan and realized ahead of schedule nation-wide electrification of the countryside. the albanian people are greeting with unbounded confidence the start of the fifth five-year plan. as a beacon of socialism in europe, albania is shining forth with even greater splendour.

the chinese people are elated and inspired by the great successes scored by the albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction and sincerely wish the fraternal

albanian people new and still greater successes in the course of their victorious advance.

consistently holding high the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the albanian people have waged with dauntless revolutionary heroism unremitting and tit-for-tat struggles against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries and firmly supported the revolutionary movements of the peoples of the world, thus making outstanding contributions to the cause of world revolution and winning the admiration and praise of the revolutionary people of the whole world. the chinese communist party and the chinese people are infinitely proud of having the albanian party of labour and the albanian people as their closest comrades-in-arms.

comrades and friends,

the present world situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary people of various countries and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its collaborator, accomplices and lackeys. the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos have continuously won new victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle of the peoples of korea, japan and southeast asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is mounting steadily. the palestinian and other arab peoples are persevering in fighting against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and zionism. the flames of the struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism are raging with increasing vigour. in order to defend their independence and sovereignty, an increasing number of latin american countries, defying brute force, are openly opposing u.s. imperialist control and interference. in north america, europe and oceania, the revolutionary struggles of the broad masses of the people are also daily developing in depth. the peoples of the world have come to realize ever more clearly the criminal scheme of one or two superpowers to divide spheres of influence and contend for world hegemony. never before in the world have voices been so resounding against the superpowers' practice of power politics and their wild attempt to monopolize international affairs. and never before have u.s. imperialism and its collaborator been so isolated in the world.

however, u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature is not reconciled to its defeat. it is feverishly making desperate attacks in a vain attempt to seize back its lost positions. of late, u.s. imperialism wantonly dispatched large numbers of aircraft to invade the democratic republic of viet nam and carried out barbarous bombing raids, openly threatening to expand the war. meanwhile, in west africa, the portuguese colonialists with the support of u.s. imperialism went to the length of organizing mercenary troops to launch a piratical sudden attack on guinea in a vain attempt to overthrow the independent republic of guinea and once again impose tyrannical colonialist rule on the guinean people. but u.s. imperialism has completely miscalculated. the heroic vietnamese and guinean peoples, rising in resistance, have dealt telling blows at the u.s. imperialists and portuguese colonialists and won great victories. the heroic cambodian people and national liberation army have also dealt heavy blows at the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique, the lackey of both u.s. imperialism and the saigon reactionary regime. on behalf of the chinese government and people,

i express warm congratulations and high respects to the fighting peoples of viet nam, cambodia and guinea exclamation

our great leader chairman mao pointed out in his statement of may 20 this year: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." at present when world revolutionary struggles are mounting daily, u.s. imperialism which is wildly trying to dominate the world finds a disparity between its strength and its ambitions and cannot but push its neo-colonialist policies by resorting more and more to such tactics as using asians to fight asians and africans to fight africans, buying over the traitors of various countries for subversive activities and engaging mercenaries to launch sudden attacks. but no matter how u.s. imperialism and its collaborator rack their brains and resort to every conceivable tactics, they can in no way save themselves from their inevitable doom. their evil doings against the current of history are but their death-bed struggles. perceiving the situation clearly, heightening their vigilance, strengthening their unity and daring to struggle, the peoples of the world will certainly be able to frustrate the criminal schemes of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation

comrades and friends,

the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania have forged a profound revolutionary friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries and in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. our friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and has stood the test of violent storms, it is the greatest and sincerest friendship in the world. as the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha has pointed out, "it is a friendship guided by common aims and by the same ideals. it is based on steely foundations." let our two parties, two countries and two peoples hold still higher the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, constantly strengthen our revolutionary friendship and militant unity and fight together to the end for the complete burial of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries exclamation

i now propose a toast

to the profound revolutionary friendship and unbreakable militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and albania,

to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the closest friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade mehmet shehu,

to the health of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of ambassador xhorxhi robo and mme. robo,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends exclamation

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Marks 26th Anniversary of Liberation of Albania and Victory of Albanian People's Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "26 brilliant and militant years -- celebrate the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania and the victory of the albanian people's revolution". full text of the editorial follows:

today is the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania and the victory of the albanian people's revolution. the 700 million chinese people, cherishing immeasurably profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship, extend the warmest greetings to the fraternal albanian people and joyfully celebrate this brilliant festival together with them.

the people's republic of albania was born amid the raging flames of revolutionary armed struggle. 26 years ago, the albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha took up arms, carried out a long and extremely arduous struggle against the seemingly powerful fascist aggressors from italy and germany, and eventually liberated their motherland by relying on their own efforts, overthrew the reactionary rule in the country and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. this great victory won by the albanian people not only opened a new era in albanian history, but also set before the world a brilliant example of a weak nation defeating strong ones and a small nation defeating big ones.

the 26 years in albania since her liberation have been 26 years of fierce struggle with class enemies at home and abroad; they are 26 brilliant, militant and triumphant years. the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries have resorted to every conceivable means such as economic blockade, political blackmail, military pressure, subversion and sabotage in a futile attempt to bring the albanian people to submission and surrender. however, the albanian people with a glorious revolutionary tradition defied brute force, firmly upheld the truth, dared to struggle and dared to win, and displayed unmatched heroism. contrary to the enemy's wishes, albania has not been isolated, toppled by abuse or overwhelmed by pressure; this great beacon of socialism in europe is shining with more and more splendour instead.

holding aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism, the albanian people, with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other and through self-reliance and hard struggle, have in the past 26 years been forging ahead proudly with giant strides on the great road of socialist revolution and socialist construction and achieved brilliant successes. the revolutionization movement which has been going on persistently in recent years has consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat and further promoted the vigorous development of socialist construction. of late, the albanian people successfully attained the magnificent goal of the electrification of all albanian villages and fulfilled the fourth five-year plan ahead of schedule. at present, all enterprises in the country are being encouraged vigorously to foster the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own resources, tapping potentialities, practising economy and starting from scratch by strenuous efforts, and

waves of revolutionary enthusiasm for greeting the fifth five-year plan are rising. as pointed out by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, "the indomitable albanian people, with a high revolutionary spirit, holding still more tightly in their strong hands the pick and the rifle, are fulfilling all the tasks better than ever."

after going through severe tests of international class struggle, the glorious albanian party of labour and the heroic albanian people have become a strong shock force against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries. the albanian people have all along held high the anti-imperialist banner, firmly opposed the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war and resolutely supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. always standing in the forefront of the struggle against revisionism, the albanian people have defended the purity of marxism-leninism and carried on a tit-for-tat struggle against social-imperialism's plots of intervention, domination, aggression and subversion. this lofty spirit of firmly upholding marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism has been highly praised by the revolutionary people of the world.

the albanian party of labour and the government and people of albania have made positive contributions in the current new upsurge of the struggle of the peoples against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. albania is among the countries which were the first to recognize the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk and she has unswervingly supported the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. albania has resolutely supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggressors and energetically condemned two superpowers for their munich plot to stamp out the flames of revolution in the middle east. she has firmly supported the just struggle waged by the people in the east european countries to oppose social-imperialism and to defend their state sovereignty. she has firmly exposed the criminal acts of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism in colluding and yet contending with each other for a re-division of the world. this clear-cut revolutionary stand taken by albania in international struggles constitutes an encouragement to all the countries and peoples that oppose imperialist power politics and uphold national independence. the international prestige of albania has been rising with each passing day, and her external relations have been developing daily.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "'a bosom friend afar brings a distant land near.' china and albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked. we are your true friends and comrades. and you are ours."

the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have stood the test of violent storms; they are therefore unbreakable. our two parties, two countries and two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other, fought shoulder to shoulder and worked in close cooperation. the chinese people wholeheartedly thank the albanian party of labour and the albanian people for their tremendous support and enthusiastic encouragement to our socialist revolution and socialist construction. we are deeply convinced that no matter what may happen in the world in the days to come, the chinese and albanian peoples will always be united, fight together and be victorious together.

on the occasion of albania's nationwide celebrations, we wish the albanian party of labour and the albanian people new victories and new successes in their socialist cause and the great friendship between our two parties and two peoples evergreen exclamation.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

a three-member delegation of the chile-china cultural association led by antonio tavolari, president of the chile-china cultural association of valparaiso, member of the central committee of the chilean socialist party and member of the chilean chamber of deputies, arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china.

welcoming them at the airport were wang kuo-chuan, wang hsiao-yi and other leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-latin america friendship association and other organizations concerned.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating Tenth Anniversary of Independence of Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, gave a grand reception here this evening warmly celebrating the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk attended the reception.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended.

ambassador sidi aly and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the reception which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship and unity between the people of china and mauritania.

ambassador mohamed ould sidi aly gave an account of the profound changes that have taken place in all sectors of national life of mauritania in the ten years following its independence. he said: "our latest important economic action

has been the elaboration, adoption and promulgation of our four-year plan. this plan is dominated by two essential ideas: to rely first and foremost on our own forces, and go give priority to rural development."

"with regard to what yet remains to be done, we are but at the foundation-building stage of the colossal edifice constituted by the building of an independent and balanced economy whose wheels are to be controlled in totality by the state," he said. "we are resolved to march ever onwards until complete victory. we look to our country's economic future with optimism."

referring to the flagrant aggression against guinea committed by the portuguese colonialists with the support of u.s. imperialism, the ambassador said: "the mauritanian people and government forcefully condemn this perfidious and barbarous act of imperialism and firmly stand on the side of the fraternal guinean people and government. there can be no doubt that the guinean people, under the leadership of president ahmed sekou toure, will repulse this aggression thanks to their courage, to the deep hatred they harbour against imperialism, and also to the support of the world's progressive governments. the imperialists must understand that the time when they held sway over and took advantage of peoples is gone, never to return exclamation"

the ambassador said: "the mauritanian people rejoice over the fact that, among mauritania's true friends, most prominently figures the people's republic of china, this new china built within a record period of time thanks to the ever so beneficent conjunction of a hard-working, courageous and honest people and of a peerless leader, chairman mao, the great man who has, in his people's interests, personally launched and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, an event whose beneficial fruits are now being gathered by the chinese people."

the ambassador said: "china and mauritania have maintained, in the past years, a frank and loyal cooperation based on bonds of sincere friendship. the mauritanian people have derived nothing but satisfaction from this cooperation. the agents of this cooperation have put themselves at the service of the mauritanian people heart and soul. i am, therefore, most happy to render them a deserved homage in the name of the mauritanian people for the self-sacrifice and devotion they display. this is the place to express our sincere thanks to the chinese government for this disinterested and effective aid. it is our ardent desire to see this cooperation develop still further."

he pointed out: "our attachment to international morality commands us to support all the just causes the world over and to denounce and condemn all those rendering themselves guilty, in our eyes, of going counter to the rules of this international morality. that is why

-- we denounce and condemn the 'two chinas' plot. we have already stated and we repeat: taiwan is nothing but a province of china. it must therefore be expelled from the united nations and its seat must be returned to the mother country, the people's republic of china. in this regard, we rejoice over the fact that, to the great vexation of imperialism, an ever increasing number of countries is adopting this stand.

-- we denounce and condemn the despoiling of the palestinian people's motherland by imperialism and zionism. we unreservedly support the struggle waged by the palestinian

people to regain their rights over their usurped country, just as we support the struggle of the other arab peoples to recover their territories occupied by the zionists.

-- we support the struggle of the peoples of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia and azania against the colonial domination and racial discrimination to which they are subjected.

-- we support and admire the heroic struggle waged by the valiant vietnamese people, both in the north and south, against the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

these aggressors must cease all bombardments and other acts of war against the democratic republic of viet nam and totally withdraw their troops from south viet nam."

the ambassador concluded: "we denounce and condemn the march 18th coup d'etat perpetrated by imperialism against his royal highness samdech norodom sihanouk, symbol of cambodian independence and neutrality. we reaffirm that his royal highness samdech sihanouk is the sole legal head of state of cambodia and that the royal government of national union headed by samdech penn nouth is the sole legal government of the kingdom of cambodia.

we support the struggle waged by the korean people and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, aiming at the peaceful reunification of the korean fatherland, and we are doing all in our power to obtain the dissolution of the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea."

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "under the leadership of president daddah, the mauritanian government and people have persisted in maintaining national independence and safeguarding state sovereignty, opposed the imperialist policies of aggression and war, consistently supported the people of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, etc. in their struggles for national independence and against colonialist rule and racial discrimination, firmly supported the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and firmly supported the three peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and furthermore, they were rather early in recognizing the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk. the mauritanian government and people have won general praise for their just stand in the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. we sincerely wish the mauritanian government and people continuous new victories in the cause of defending their national independence, building their country and supporting the just struggles of the people of various countries.

"since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mauritania, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have steadily developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. the mauritanian government stands for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations. not long ago, at the u.n. 25th anniversary meeting, president daddah, speaking out for justice, made warm and friendly remarks about china, strongly condemning u.s. imperialism and its followers for their plot to create 'two chinas'. the chinese government and people express deep thanks to president daddah and the mauritanian government and people."

vice-premier li hsien-nien strongly condemned the barbarous armed aggression against the republic of guinea launched by the portuguese colonialists with the support of u.s. imperialism. he said: "president sekou toure has led the guinean army and people in fighting back valiantly and frustrating the aggressive schemes of u.s. and portuguese imperialism. these most vicious piratical acts of aggression perpetrated by u.s. and portuguese imperialism have already aroused the boundless indignation of, and strong condemnation from, the people of africa and the whole world. a new upsurge in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism is emerging on the african continent."

he said: "working hand in glove, u.s. and portuguese imperialism employed mercenary troops to mount a sudden attack against an independent and sovereign state by piratical means; this has taught by negative example another lesson to the people of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world: the nearer u.s. imperialism approaches its extinction, the more frantically will it put up desperate struggles, and it will stop at nothing in so doing. we must heighten our vigilance, be ready at all times to smash the armed attacks and any subversive schemes by the imperialists and never allow their schemes of aggression and subversion to succeed. otherwise, what has occurred today in guinea may occur in other countries tomorrow."

he said: "we note with admiration that the mauritanian government and people have expressed firm support to the just struggle of the guinean people. the chinese government and people are resolved to stand together with you, with the other african people and with all the people of the world to carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys through to the end."

vice-premier li hsien-nien strongly condemned the monstrous crime committed by the u.s. aggressors in flagrantly dispatching large numbers of aircraft recently to carry out barbarous bombings and strafings over broad areas of the democratic republic of viet nam. he said: "when the u.s. air pirates had been severely punished by the vietnamese people, the u.s. defense secretary laird came out with frantic threats of war against the vietnamese people, declaring that full-scale bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam would be resumed when necessary. all this once again fully shows that u.s. imperialism is extremely barbarous and shameless and that its past announcement about 'stopping the bombing' of north viet nam 'entirely' and its professed desire to seek 'peace' in indo-china are all sheer lies. the chinese government and people sternly condemn u.s. imperialism for its new war provocation against the democratic republic of viet nam and firmly support the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory."

the speeches by ambassador sidi aly and vice-premier li hsien-nien were warmly applauded. after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and mauritania.

present at the reception were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned including wang shu-sheng, huang chih-yung, chi peng-fei, li chiang, fang yi, li ssu-kuang, kuang jen-nung, wang hsi-ke, pan yen, liu fu, yen chun, kuo lu, wu chih-tu, chiao shan-min, li kuang-hsun, yang li-kung, ti fu-tsai, wang kuo-chuan, wang yu-ching, wang hai-jung, ting kuo-yu, liu chien-kung and chang tung-hua.

also present were:

prince norodom yuvaneath and princess norodom roeungsy, son and daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; dr. ngo nou, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; thiounn mumm, minister; general duong sam ol, minister, and his wife; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs; and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

a chinese government delegation headed by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, left here by plane this afternoon for mauritania to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania at the invitation of the mauritanian government. members of the delegation are: fu hao, director of the general office, and chou chueh, a division chief of the west asian and african affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of the foreign ministry and the ministry of agriculture and forestry chi peng-fei, yang li-kung, li kuang-hsun, yuen liang and ho ying.

mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Delegation Visits Places in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

the korean scientific and technical delegation led by won dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, visited a number of factories and a people's liberation army unit in peking in the last few days.

won dong gu and the delegation he is leading, accompanied by leading members of the chinese departments concerned, visited the peking organic chemical plant, the peking vinylon plant, the peking no. 2 rubber goods factory, the peking worker-peasant-soldier bakery and confectionery and the peking people's food-stuff factory. wherever the korean comrades went, they received a warm welcome from the workers.

leading members of the revolutionary committees of these factories and plants told the korean comrades-in-arms about the outstanding achievements the workers had made in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to promote their ideological revolutionization and in grasping revolution and promoting production. the delegation leader won dong gu encouraged the workers to make continuous efforts and win still greater victories.

the delegation visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army on the 27th. it was given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters.

Korean Comrade-in-Arms Work on Drainage Project on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

braving bitter cold, kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, choe jong gun, commercial counsellor, and other comrades from the embassy of the korean democratic people's republic in peking, today took part in physical labour on the construction site of the drainage project on the southeastern outskirts of peking.

a streamer hung over the construction site extended a warm welcome to the korean comrades-in-arms. the site was permeated with an enthusiastic atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea. the participation in labour by comrade kim jae suk and other korean comrades greatly encouraged the peasant builders and people's liberation army commanders and fighters on the construction site. they pledged to firmly grasp revolution and promote production and to realize chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control" with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

a mechanical engineering and metallurgical study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by dinh duc thien, vice-minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy, arrived in peking by plane today. the group has come to china for a study tour on invitation.

the group was given a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, yang tien-kuei, shen hung, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku and lu wei-chao.

also present at the airport were bui tan linh, counsellor, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and col. nguyen dong, military attache, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet this evening in honour of vice-minister dinh duc thien and other comrades of the study group.

Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms Work on Drainage Project on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, comrade bui tan linh, counsellor, and other members of the vietnamese embassy in peking, comrade tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in china, and other embassy members took part in physical labour today on the drainage project on the southeastern outskirts of peking.

this project is part of the scheme to harness the haiho river system, which is being undertaken in response to chairman mao's great call: "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation"

when the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived at the worksite, they were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people at work. the people shouted: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and viet nam exclamation" "we firmly support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclmation" and "viet nam is sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation"

ambassador ngo thuyen, comrade bui tan linh, comrade tran binh and other vietnamese comrades-in-arms, braving biting cold, came to the worksite to participate in labour on their day off. this fully demonstrated the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and viet nam and inspired the peasant builders and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army working on the project. they pledged to go all out, aim high and seize still greater victories in revolution and in the construction of the project.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Opens in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Nov. 26, 1970)

the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction in industry and agriculture was held here today.

abdul qayyam, secretary of the president's secretariat, t.g. nasir khan, additional secretary of the ministry of industries and natural resources, and other high officials of the pakistan government here were present at the ceremony.

present also were chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries here.

in an inaugural speech, t.g. nasir khan warmly praised the chinese people under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao for their great achievements. he said: "it is heartening to note that the chinese workers under the inspiring leadership of their great leader chairman mao, and with their revolutionary zeal have made many innovations and discoveries, have produced new materials and devised new techniques and processes in their campaign to catch up and even surpass the developed powers at all levels and in all fields."

t.g. nasir khan also paid high tribute to the profound friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan. he said: "pakistan has had historically good relations with china, which in recent years have grown on the basis of mutual understanding and cooperation both in the political and economic fields." he added, "the establishment of the heavy mechanical complex is a symbol of the strong and brotherly ties that bind the people of pakistan with the great chinese people."

he continued, "the test of friendship is made during adversity. the fact that china has always stood by us in our hours of need is there for everyone to see. whenever we were faced with threats both external like the aggression by india in 1965 and internal such as the recent cyclone havoc in east pakistan, we have found china to be among the first in offering its hand of help. for all this, we are very grateful to the chinese people and to their great leader chairman mao."

more than 100 people attended the ceremony. they warmly acclaimed china's great progress in industry and agriculture and achievements in other fields.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Southern Yemen

(NCNA-English Aden, Nov. 28, 1970)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china headed by tai chi-fa, minister of building materials industry, arrived here this evening by air to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of southern yemen's independence at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of southern yemen.

the chinese government delegation was welcomed at the airport by haider abubaker al attas, southern yemeni minister of works and communications; mohammad manfoodn banashwan, minister of finance; mohammad hadi awadh, permanent secretary of the foreign ministry; and other high-ranking officials of the southern yemeni government.

also present at the airport to welcome the delegation were the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in southern yemen and a representative of the aden office of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in southern yemen and member of the chinese government delegation who was already in aden, and representatives of the chinese medical team working in aden were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 28, 1970)

the government trade delegation of the soviet union headed by ivan grishin, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

diplomatic officials of the soviet embassy in peking were present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 8, 1970 No. 4794

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* NATIONAL *
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COOPERATION IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Municipality Scores Tremendous Achievements in Unfolding Socialist Cooperation

- Hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and take into account the whole situation of socialist revolution and construction

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1970)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai dated November 27) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In making plans, doing things and pondering problems we must bear in mind a population of 600,000,000 in our country," the working class of Shanghai, holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and occupying their minds with the whole situation of socialist revolution and construction, put the State's needs first, and brought about mutual support and mutual cooperation between one trade and another and between one factory and another in a concerted effort toward the common revolutionary goal. This made for further vigorous development of the excellent situation of "grasping revolution and promoting production" on the industrial front of Shanghai. A greater contribution was made to the State.

At the struggle-criticism-transformation stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the working class of Shanghai went a step further in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and the "three constantly read articles." Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as a sharp weapon, they vigorously eliminated the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-operation line, and sharply criticized departmentalism, isolationism, small-group mentality, "theory of absolute division of labor" and other erroneous ideas and erroneous tendencies that stood in the way of socialist cooperation. They fostered instead the whole-situation concept of "taking the whole country as a chessboard" and such ideas as "revolution first" and "other people first." Under the slogan of "the working class belonging to the same family and staying united as a family in the division of labor," they gave themselves the trouble of difficulties and gave others the benefit of conveniences.

When one party had difficulties all others lent a helping hand. With ebullient enthusiasm, many factories took the difficult task of others as a primary job of their own. They devoted backbone forces and primary equipment to the earliest possible fulfillment of various tasks of cooperation. Some took the initiative to come over to the work places of others in order to commit themselves to cooperation tasks. They were striving for the overall fulfillment of the State's plans in a common struggle.

To break out of the bounds of labor division in a trade or a specific industry, the whole municipality organized a big confrontation battle in a systematic, planned and well-led manner, concentrating forces on the fulfillment of the production tasks for priority products entrusted to Shanghai by the State. This was a prominent feature of Shanghai's effort in organizing socialist mass cooperation this year.

Through such a type of cooperation, the old industrial base of Shanghai was enabled to give full play to the potential of production, make rational use of construction resources and give fuller play to the role of the existing manpower, material and financial resources. This helped create new productive forces.

Early this year, Shanghai took up a task for the manufacture of a batch of small equipment for making chemical fertilizer. From March to the end of the year, the whole municipality, apart from the fulfillment of the State's plans for the current year, must produce additionally this batch of small primary equipment for making chemical fertilizer, including thousands of sets and pieces of various types of mechanical and electric equipment and electric motors and several tens of thousands of sets and pieces of various appliances. If in the concentrated way such a task was confined to Shanghai's dozen or more factories specializing in the manufacture of chemical equipment, its fulfillment would take several years even if a shock force should be concentrated on it to the exclusion of other assignments.

The working class of Shanghai came fully to understand that the execution of this task was an important measure for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and a practical act in making industry support agriculture. They were determined to make concerted efforts with one heart and do all they could in a city-wide "people's war" toward the goal of turning out small equipment for making chemical fertilizer.

Breaking out of the bounds of a trade or a specific industry, over 300 units connected with industrial bureaus and systems involving mechanical and electric equipment, appliances, light industry, handicrafts, metallurgy, spinning and weaving, chemistry, building, etc., universities, colleges and schools and factories in the suburbs and hsien plunged into this battle. The broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary teachers and students took their being able to contribute to the manufacture of small equipment for making chemical fertilizer as a personal glory. They vied with each other in taking up challenges and seized the first chance to shoulder the heavy burden.

The heavy pressure of their own production jobs for the current year notwithstanding, the newly-built Shanghai Machinery Works, Shanghai Welding No. 2 Factory, Shanghai Welding No. 3 Factory and other factories, after accomplishing the task for the manufacture of the first batch of small chemical-fertilizer equipment, sought further challenges and on their own demanded more tasks to be undertaken.

The workers said loftily, "Toward the great objectives of the Chinese revolution and the world revolution, we are ready to give ourselves trouble and subject ourselves to pressure and turn pressure into a motive force to make a greater contribution to the State."

To occupy one's mind with the whole situation and stand firm at one's post, smash in a big way the metaphysical idea of "finality in production," give full play to the potentialities of an enterprise and seek mutual cooperation and mutual stimulation on such a basis--this was another feature of Shanghai's effort in organizing socialist mass cooperation this year.

This year, the great victory of a 100 percent increase in the output of semi-conductor parts in Shanghai was achieved this way: Assigned the main production task for the semi-conductor parts of the whole city, five factories including the Shanghai Radio No. 17 Plant and Radio No. 29 Plant this year achieved a big-margin increase in both output and output value. Yet they still failed to meet the urgent needs of the various departments related to the national economy. To help meet the urgent needs of the State, sixteen factories including the Shanghai Radio No. 9 Factory, Shanghai Lamp Bulb No. 1 Plant, Shanghai Fluorescent Lamp Factory, Shanghai Magnetic Core Material Factory, Shanghai Lamp Head Factory, etc., were resolved to tap further their own potentialities. They tried every means to help fraternal factories. On the basis of the full mobilization of the masses, these 16 factories unfolded such activities as learning from each other, stimulating each other and exchanging experience. This brought about a lively situation in the whole system marked by such features as trying to catch up with and surpass each other, learning from and helping each other and seeking an overall development.

In October, the output of semi-conductor parts in the whole system exceeded the highest level in history. The level for November reached another new height.

In October this year, circulating in the machinery industry in Shanghai was a report of the moving deeds of the secretary of the Party committee of the No. 2 Machine Plant who led workers to the No. 4 Machine Plant in the suburbs of Shanghai to request on their own the acceptance of their cooperation. Under the conditions where a number of workers were devoted to supporting construction in the inland area, the No. 2 Machine Plant must increase the output of machines by 47 percent this year. So it was feeling the heavy pressure of assignments. But on learning about the difficulties encountered by the No. 4 Machine Plant in connection with a production task for national key products undertaken by it, the workers and cadres of the No. 2 Machine Plant took the initiative to undertake part

of the job considered the most difficult by the No. 4 Machine Plant involving the processing of the large plane of a drilling machine.

The workers and cadres of the No. 4 Machine Plant were moved to say, "The fraternal factory is so eager to help us. We can in no way add too much to its burden. Our own difficulties must be overcome by ourselves first." In the whole plant was unfolded a criticism of the "theory of finality in production." This considerably stimulated their confidence and determination in conquering difficulties and fulfilling the State's plans.

To strive for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking and the "three constantly read articles," apply the proletarian world outlook of "doing nothing for oneself but everything for others" to criticizing departmentalism and "small-group mentality" and various other bourgeois ideas, turn the process of mass cooperation into one of living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and transformation of the world outlook--this is another feature of Shanghai's effort in organizing socialist mass cooperation this year.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must oppose the departmentalist tendency of doing everything for oneself and nothing for others," the Shanghai Boiler Plant criticized the bourgeois idea of assuming the arrogant posture as "the first large-sized boiler plant in the country" and dropped the posture of a big factory. They showed not only the courage to play the role of a "star" in production but also the willingness to play a "supporting role" in production. This year while fulfilling the national production tasks in an outstanding manner, this factory energetically took up cooperation tasks involving several hundred thousand pieces of supplementary machines and spare parts. It also helped over 900 units solve various difficulties in production.

The Shanghai Shaped Steel Tube Factory and Shanghai Heat Treatment Plant were advanced typical examples who, guided by the "three constantly read articles," promoted cooperation wholeheartedly, showed up at other plants on their own to arrange for cooperation, and made a practice of creating conditions for cooperation. These factories were entrusted with various "cooperation" tasks from the State and from several thousand factories in Shanghai. Through the living study and application of the "three constantly read articles," the workers hitherto associated themselves with the whole situation of revolution and took delight in being "a screw" as part of the whole. When some units saw the poor conditions of these factories and were afraid of entrusting them with their "cooperation tasks," the workers pressed the matter on their own to have tasks placed in their own hands. When some units seeking cooperation wanted to supply them with large sums of money, they did not take any except a small amount enough for experimental purposes. Some pieces of equipment involved in the cooperation program were so bulky that they could not be taken out through the doors of plants. They took the initiative to organize a shock force to go over to the units concerned to help solve the difficulty.

In unfolding the mass cooperation movement this year, Shanghai municipality paid attention to not only the development of the communist style but also persistence in the socialist principle. They followed various proletarian economic policies and various financial systems governing socialist enterprises. They opposed the "eating from a large communal pot of rice" idea of showing disregard for economic accounting. They resolutely dealt a blow to a very small number of bad elements seeking an exchange of one commodity for another under the cover of "cooperation" and engaging in speculation and market-cornering. This insured the healthy development of the socialist mass cooperation campaign along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The socialist mass cooperation campaign in Shanghai showed a lack of balance in its development. The relevant leadership departments mobilized the masses in a penetrating struggle between the two lines and the two kinds of thinking. This gave full play to the superior rule of the socialist system and made for the further tapping of potentialities to make a success of socialist mass cooperation. The aim was to make a still greater contribution to our great socialist motherland.

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SYNTHETIC FIBER INDUSTRY

Relying on Our Own Efforts and Adopting Indigenous Methods To Develop "Small Chemical Fiber Plants"

- An investigation report on the construction of small synthetic fiber plants in Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 24, 1970)

Kiangsu Province has set out to build its synthetic fiber industry for a good number of years. Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, however, there were ups and downs, and the results achieved were not great due to the serious interference of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Impelled by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad working masses of Kiangsu Province, with a red heart to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland, paved the way with revolutionary mass criticism, relied on their own efforts, and started things with indigenous methods. In the short course of a little more than one year, they have completed nine small synthetic fiber plants, and another eight will also be completed for production at the end of this year. Five varieties of products--dacron, nylon, vinylon, orlon and saran--are under production.

Persisting in Revolutionary Practice, Exploding the "Mystery of Chemical Fiber"

In the past, under the spiritual shackles of the "Philosophy of the foreign slave," some people regarded the synthetic fiber industry as something unfathomable. It appeared to them that the industry could not be started without "experts," foreign equipment and abundant stainless steel.

Is it truly so mysterious? The facts offer the best answer.

The Ch'angchow Synthetic Fiber Plant is a dacron plant that was started and developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the course of building this plant, seeing that this small plant had neither chemical engineering "experts" nor the capacity for mechanical processing but had to spin yarn and produce its own raw material, some people imbued with "foreign conventions" shook their heads saying: "Ballyhoo!" The chemical fiber workers of Ch'angchow followed Chairman Mao's teaching of learning warfare through warfare. They learned the technique as they worked, and built themselves the unavailable equipment. They not only completed the yarn spinning workshop at a high speed but also completed the workshop for the production of dacron raw material in a little more than five months, thus realizing the integrated production of dacron raw material and yarn. This year, the several hundred thousand people of Ch'angchow municipality can buy each more than 10 feet of dacron produced by this plant, thus providing the people with parti-colored and variegated clothing.

A chemical fiber plant is fitted with numerous cisterns and tanks and pipes, and some mechanical equipment is very high in degree of precision. However, the chemical fiber workers of Kiangsu were not cowed by these difficulties. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, they slighted them strategically but held them in great account tactically. They learned as they worked, improved their skills through practice, and translated themselves from "laymen" into those "knowing the ropes." The equipment for drying resin chips is one of the key equipment for drawing dacron fiber. According to foreign conventions, this must be carried out in a "rotary drum" that can create a vacuum. Such equipment is big and clumsy, and is also rather low in efficiency. The workers of the Nanking Dacron Fiber Spinning Plant studied again and again Chairman Mao's teaching that "we cannot take the old road of technical development of other countries in the world and trail behind them at a snail's pace," and they resolved to revolutionize the "foreign rotary drum" and take their own new road. Under the leadership of the Party branch, they relied on a red heart and a pair of hands, and after spending five months to test things again and again and to reconstruct the equipment scores of times, they finally successfully built a new type of resin chips drying equipment, thus overthrowing the foreign dogma that the drying of resin chips must be carried out in the vacuum. The production efficiency of this equipment is higher than that of the "foreign rotary drum" by a wide margin. A unit of drying machine with a daily output of two tons costs more than 10,000 yuan, but it cost more than 100,000 yuan to build a unit of "foreign rotary drum" with a capacity for one ton.

On the ground that the synthetic fiber industry must have large numbers of cisterns and tanks that resist acid, alkali, high temperature and high pressure, some people emphasized the need of using an abundance of stainless steel. Should we be cowed by the tiger blocking the way or kick it aside? The chemical fiber workers of Lienyükang made a complete analysis of this question. They declared: "The use of stainless steel for making chemical engineering equipment is to resist corrosion and guard against contamination. Under given conditions, such materials as porcelain, enamel and plastic can play the role of resisting corrosion just the same. In the case of some items of equipment that cannot be made with anything else but stainless steel, under many circumstances, stainless steel is only indispensable to certain parts of such equipment." By way of analysis, they resolutely shattered the blind faith in stainless steel, and courageously adopted various kinds of non-metal materials for making some corrosion-resistant equipment. The seventeen "small chemical fiber" plants of the whole province universally adopted such materials as porcelain, enamel, plastic, aluminum and cast iron in place of stainless steel for making the reaction boiler, the sedimentation tank and various kinds of pipes. Only a small amount of stainless steel was used in the most essential sections. The rate of construction was thus greatly stepped up.

Letting Everybody Give a Hand, Overthrowing the "Dictatorship of Conventions"

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The socialist revolution and socialist construction must firmly adhere to the mass line, give free

rein to the masses and launch mass movements on a large scale." The operation of synthetic "small chemical fiber" plants in Kiangsu once again testified to this great truth.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of the "dictatorship of conventions" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, the chemical fiber industry emphasized so-called "division of trades" and monopoly. Those engaged in yarn spinning could not take up the production of raw material, and those engaged in the production of raw material could not take up yarn spinning. Furthermore, one-sided emphasis was laid on the so-called theory that "big plants are economically justified." As a result, many difficulties were not easy to solve, and the enthusiasm for the operation of the chemical fiber industry locally was seriously affected.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad working masses of Kiangsu took the "Anshan Steel Constitution" formulated by Chairman Mao himself as a sharp weapon to criticize fiercely the "dictatorship of conventions" and break the boundary line between trades. Those with the necessary conditions took up both the production of chemical fiber raw material and the drawing and processing of yarn. Meanwhile, they criticized and repudiated the thought that attached importance to what was of foreign origin and slighted what was indigenous. By way of fiercely waging the struggle between the two lines, they unfolded revolutionary mass criticism, thus unifying understanding among the broad masses of workers and cadres and quickly whipping up a mass movement for the development of synthetic "small chemical fiber" plants.

The battle first started at Ch'angchow with a bang, and dacron products were produced in six months. Following this, such administrative districts, municipalities and hsien as Nanking, Wusih, Soochow, Hsüchow, Lienyünkang, Nant'ung, Chenchiang, Chiangyin mounted the band-wagon one after the other. With the leadership leading the masses and the masses goading the leadership, plants were run with greater, faster, better and more economical results. The "dictatorship of conventions" accomplished nothing, but the reliance on the masses is infinitely powerful.

In the course of the mass movement for the development of "small chemical fiber" plants, all places in Kiangsu brought the enthusiasm of all trades into full play and paid special attention to bringing into play the enthusiasm of the chemical engineering enterprises and spinning and weaving enterprises already in business. They broke the line of demarcation between trades, and adopted the method of letting big plants operate small plants and old plants lead new plants, thus achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of "small chemical fiber" plants. Of the seventeen "small chemical fiber" plants in the whole province, only three were new undertakings, and the other fourteen were built with the method of "letting the mother hens lay eggs." Practice shows that this can bring into play the strong points of those plants that have many veteran workers and are strong in political leadership, and can also unearth the potentialities

of these enterprises and develop "small chemical fiber" plants at a high speed. The rapid development of the "small chemical fiber" plants also promotes production in these old plants.

Persisting in Self-Reliance, Shattering the "Thought of Relying on Others"

In the course of developing "small chemical fiber" plants in Kiangsu, the two problems that were generally come across were equipment and material. Should we extend our hands to a higher level and depend on the state or should we rely on our own strength to solve problems? This was the struggle between the two lines, between the two kinds of ideology, and was also an important question bearing on whether or not greater, faster, better and more economical results could be achieved in the development of "small chemical fiber" plants.

The revolutionary committees at all levels of Kiangsu Province organized the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians to study over and over again Chairman Mao's great teaching: "On what basis should our policy rest? It should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." They shattered the thoughts of "waiting and relying on others" and of "doing nothing," and firmly established the revolutionary determination to rely on their own efforts, to think and blaze the trail with courage and to make greater contributions to mankind. The Hsüchow Chemical Engineering Plant needed a total of 121 units of equipment to build a dacron raw material workshop. Besides the 20 units of fixed-type equipment, the other 101 units of atypical equipment were all hammered out and pieced together by the workers of the plant with a red heart and a pair of hands. They fought a bitter battle for 136 days in succession and built the equipment with the most economical material at the greatest speed. When the State Cotton Mill No. 2 of Nan-t'ung municipality built its dacron yarn workshop, for the sake of saving new steel products for the state, it devised all ways and means to repair and make use of the obsolete equipment. Although sixteen tons of steel products were needed to build a unit of thermosetting machine, yet by way of finding, piecing together and repairing the parts of obsolete spindles and looms, they expended in all only two tons of new steel products for the purpose.

The seventeen "small chemical fiber" plants of Kiangsu Province employed diverse methods to solve the question of equipment on the basis of self-reliance. In most cases, the old plants in charge were depended upon to underwrite the building of all or the great part of the atypical equipment. In some cases, large-scale cooperation or major engagement was organized within the confines of a municipality, hsien or major line of business. When a plant was set up, other plants took the initiative to cooperate with it and come to its aid. In general, the chemical fiber equipment was built locally. As regards the key equipment of high precision, all-round planning was made by the province, and arrangements were made for certain machine works to produce such equipment at fixed spots for unified distribution in an endeavor to achieve gradually self-sufficiency within the province. Time and speed were thus won.

Persisting in Comprehensive Balancing, Refusing "To Cook the Meal Without Rice"

In developing industry, it is not possible to grasp merely the processing industry without grasping the raw material--to cook the meal without rice. Persisting in comprehensive balancing and paying attention to grasping well the fitting together of the corresponding industrial chemicals is a most important link in the development of "small chemical fiber" plants.

In the course of developing "small chemical fiber" plants, the revolutionary committees of the various administrative committees and municipalities in Kiangsu have conscientiously summed up the experiences gained and lessons learned. For a time in the past, certain "small chemical fiber" plants set up at an earlier time failed to carry to the letter the fitting together of industrial chemicals, and the plants completed could not be commissioned for production after a long delay. They now not only energetically grasp the construction of processing plants for spinning synthetic fibers but also pay great attention to grasping well the production of corresponding industrial chemicals. The "small chemical fiber" plants set up at Ch'angchow, Nant'ung and Chenchiang all started to draw yarn and produce raw material together. Good results were scored by some "small chemical fiber" plants that relied on their own efforts to produce industrial chemicals and became basically self-supporting in this connection. Some plants within the same place organized the fitting together of fixed spots for production of raw material and yarn spinning. They organized socialist cooperation according to the needs of the place and the plants and made full use of the foundation of the existing chemical plants in the place. Each plant handled a variety, and through the all-out cooperation of various plants, the fitting together of raw materials was quickly achieved. Hsüchow and other places are taking this course for example. The taking of this course has many merits: The load is shared and construction can be carried out at a faster rate. It is easier to draw over a familiar route and to pass the test technically. It is possible to make unified use of certain public utilities, such as power supply, gas supply and water supply, of the chemical works, thus saving enormous investment. It is also advantageous to giving impetus to the development of comprehensive utilization of the line of chemical engineering business.

From the practice in the development of "small chemical fiber" plants, all places in Kiangsu have come to understand that the greater is the upsurge of the mass movement for developing small local industries, the more it is necessary to make all-round planning, to strengthen the leadership and energetically to grasp well comprehensive balancing. At the time of determining the varieties of chemical fiber products, it is imperative to analyze the resources of raw material and the technical conditions of the locality, and to make arrangements according to local conditions. Meanwhile, attention must be paid to fitting together the corresponding capacities of spindles and looms and of the printing and dyeing machines. This would

enable the masses to bring into full play their enthusiasm for operating the chemical fiber industry and rest the development of the chemical fiber industry on a solid foundation.

Joint investigation by:

Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee,
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COAL MINING

A Paean to Self-Reliance

- Heroic deeds of building the first modernized large open-cut coal mine in the Northwest

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 25, 1970)

In the wide and broad expanse of mineral-rich Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the open-cut coal mine of the Hami Mining Administrative Bureau--the first modernized large open-cut coal mine in Northwest China--has been victoriously completed recently. This open-cut coal mine has been prospected, designed and constructed by Chinese mining construction workers who under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line have demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of "relying on our own efforts" and "spirit of hard struggle." The heroic coal miners by their own practical action have made a new contribution to the socialist revolution and construction of their great motherland.

Never Forget the Line Struggle

The construction of the open-cut coal mine of the Hami Mining Administrative Bureau has gone through a violent struggle between the two lines. The broad masses of coal-miners, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel of the coal mine, in the process of constructing the mine, have carried out a long and heroic struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and with the greatest determination, the greatest speed, fought a brave battle on the wind and sand swept Gobi Desert and won victory after victory.

Project 990 was the key project for the construction of the open-cut mine. Construction of the key projects was undertaken by electric shovels No. 404 and No. 407, each of which had to dig 4,500 cubic meters of earth and stone a day, equivalent to the daily quota for two thousand men. However, right at the crucial moment of construction, the deadline for repair on electric shovel No. 407 was due, and it must be dismantled in May for a major overhauling. The mechanical and electrical repair and fitting plant of the mine was not equipped to carry out major repairs; if the old method was adopted, the only thing to do would be to dismantle it and transport it inland many thousand li away for major overhauling, which would cost 200,000 yuan and cause a delay of nearly a hundred days. This would cause a delay in the construction of the open-cut mine, but what else could be done? Should it be sent inland for repairs or should they try their own hands in making repairs?

With the help of PLA support-the-Left personnel, the revolutionary committee of the mechanical repair plant held a Mao Tse-tung thought study class. Everybody made a serious study of Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry," and angrily denounced the "slavish compradore philosophy," the "crawling at a

snail's pace" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise peddled by renegade, hiden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. Electric welder Wang Kuo-ch'eng, emotionally told a story of a struggle to smash foreign conventions: Once before the great cultural revolution, the cylinder joint of the scoop of the electric shovel was broken and the workers requested permission to weld it. However, the bourgeois engineer obstinately clung to foreign conventions and would not give his permission. He even said, "I would rather stop work and production, but I will not run this risk." The electric welders did not pay heed to what he said; they took their welding torch and went to work. The cylinder joint was successfully welded and has been in use up to now. Who says foreign conventions cannot be broken down?

What the workers said they carried out, and the battle for the repair of the electric shovel was launched. A brisk revolutionary scene appeared on the work site. The miners always loyal to Chairman Mao went ahead to build the mine amid difficulties in the interest of the revolution. Under the condition of lacking heavy foreign equipment, they used small pieces of equipment in place of large pieces and used indigenous methods in place of foreign methods. In the major overhaul of electric shovel No. 407, they found by accident that the rail trough of the turntable, three meters in diameter, was cracked. The largest lathe in the workshop could only cut parts up to 1.8 meters in diameter. Faced with this new difficulty, the workers resolutely replied, "With a red heart and a pair of hands, by relying on ourselves we can do anything." Even as they discussed, they made diagrams on the ground, drawing a section here and a section there. They finally succeeded in drawing up a plan in the manner of ants nibbling at a bone. After ten days and nights of hard struggle, and under the sparkling illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the rail trough was finally turned out.

The Masses Are the Real Heroes

In the open-cut mine of the Hami Mining Administrative Bureau, the newly constructed K'angk'ou Station, and the new and the old stripping stations formed a rail transportation network, with the lines intersecting one another and fanning out in all directions. Trains moved about freely from one place to another without hinderance. This was the result of the mass movement carried out in a big way by the broad masses of workers and revolutionary technicians under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the mine. It was the crystallization of the infinite wisdom of the revolutionary masses. It revealed the tremendous power of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the past, the capitalist-roaders carried out conscientiously "let specialists run mines," laid down a number of foreign conventions and placed many obstacles in this transportation system. The result was that the railway line from the new stripping station, only a few hundred meters away, could not be linked up with the dumping area in the western section because of the difference in gradient of over ten meters. At that time a small handful of capitalist-roaders in the mine holding technical power treated the design of those "specialists" with great reverence. Workers who had made numerous suggestions were ignored.

After the revolutionary committee of the mine was set up, the broad masses of workers and technicians fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist sinister line, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "the masses are the real heroes," resolutely relied on the masses to modify the design. With veteran workers as the main body and with the participation of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians, a "three-in-one" design modification group was set up. Once this group was set up, it received warm support from the broad masses of workers. Full of revolutionary fervor they said, "Chairman Mao has placed technical power in our hands. We must win glory for Chairman Mao and must work out a new design-plan for the railway."

Once this new battle was launched, they planned together, worked together, pooled ideas, increased their knowledge and visited the site to make surveys. As they designed, they sketched drawings.

After many on-the-spot surveys and from practice the "three-in-one" modification group finally was able to initially draw up a new design-plan. This new plan could not only speed up the process of the project and meet the demands of production better but also save more than 270,000 yuan for the State. After active discussions and revisions, the new design-plan was produced.

The Greatest Force in Battle Is Courage Without Fear of Death

Vice Chairman Lin has pointed out "What is the greatest force in battle? The greatest force is to arm the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to have courage without fear of death."

The problem of the incline was one of the difficulties constantly encountered during the construction of the open-cut mine. In the past, because of a small handful of capitalist-roaders and reactionary technical "authorities," the design of the open-cut mine was a direct copy of foreign dogmas, and a serious incline was formed over a large area. The incline was more than 200 meters in length, more than 80 meters in width and more than 40 meters in height, and the amount of earth that had to be moved amounted to more than 700,000 cubic meters. This seriously affected progress in the construction of the open-cut mine. The revolutionary workers saw this and were worried.

The swift torrents of the great proletarian cultural revolution swept away the numerous blockades set up by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. The broad masses of revolutionary people, waving the magic wand of Mao Tse-tung's thought won back from the hands of the capitalist-roaders the power usurped by them. When the revolutionary committee of the mine proposed dealing with the incline to speed up construction of the mine, the activism and creativeness of the broad masses of workers gushed forth like an erupting volcano.

The incline was located on high and dangerous ground. Looking from the bottom of the slope upward, there was an incline of more than 40 meters in height, with precipices and a sheer cliff, and huge boulders jutting out here and there. There was a constant danger of landslides which would create many difficulties for the electric shovels. According to the old method, it would require treatment from above, level by level. This would involve large amount of investment and a great deal of time. At the discussion meeting organized by the revolutionary committee of the mines to deal with the problem of the incline, the workers proposed a revolutionary plan, and that was by making full use of available equipment and applying the method of levelling the cliff from the bottom upward. This method could yield very quick results without the laying of additional rails and could meet the urgent need of the construction project. However, this had its inherent danger.

The construction workers of the mine are infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao with their heart facing the rising sun, and their will is as hard as steel. With great resolution they said, "The road that people dared not take, we must break through it. Even if the sky fell on us we would shoulder it, and if the ground opened up beneath our feet, we would fill it up. If we can pave the way for the revolution, what matters if our blood is spilled."

The workers were high in spirit and their morale soared. They struggled night and day on the battle ground against the incline. One night in the early part of March this year, when electric shovel No. 404 was being operated in a dangerous area, a white clay layer weakened by subterranean water caught a side tractor chain in a pit of soft mud, and the shovel was immobilized. At that time, Fang Sung-wang, the driver on duty, happened to look up and saw a huge boulder about the size of three houses hanging some 30 meters above him. He immediately realized that a serious accident was about to take place with the huge boulder seriously endangering the shovel.

In that split second, there appeared before his eyes the sparkling letters in gold of the quotation of Chairman Mao, "I agree with this slogan 'fearing neither hardship nor death'." He "swished" down from the electric shovel, and shouted at the top of his voice, "Comrades, come quickly with me and start digging. We must remove the threat and get the electric shovel out."

After more than ten minutes of intense but calm struggle, they dug away the knee-high soft mud, and filled the bottom of the pit with a layer of stones, thus enabling the electric shovel to be moved. Driver Fang Sung-wang started the engine, and the electric shovel was finally moved out of the dangerous area. Just at that moment, there was an earth-shaking roar, and the huge boulder came tumbling down from the cliff.

The broad masses of workers, battling in the Hami open-cut mine, took concrete action to implement Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything

for the people," thus contributing to the development of China's national economy. At present, the spirit of the broad masses of revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres throughout the mine are higher than ever, and their morale is soaring. They are fiercely grasping revolution and promoting production so that the production of coal will continue to set new records. They are advancing with broad strides on the road of continuing the revolution.

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STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY

Veteran Tientsin Worker Overcomes Illiteracy to Make Living Study and Application of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Nov. 30, 1970)

veteran worker yeh shih-chung, a communist party member, of the building materials plant of the tientsin no. 3 construction company, has studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way while learning to read and write. he has achieved this because he is loyal to the great leader chairman mao, has a sense of responsibility for the proletarian revolutionary cause and studies with tenacious will. integrating his study with practice, every time he studies something he uses it and has achieved great success. from this spring to now he has learned how to read quotations from chairman mao and editorials and short essays and keep a simple diary and take brief notes on his study. in this way he has deepened his understanding of chairman mao's philosophic thinking and raised his theoretical level.

the veteran worker's success shows that the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up broad prospects for the workers, peasants and soldiers to study philosophy. the fallacy "philosophy is something mysterious" has been smashed by hundreds of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers who are grasping chairman mao's philosophic thinking in this new era.

i must study chairman mao's philosophic concepts until they are mine

tempered by the great proletarian cultural revolution, and especially in the consolidation and building of the party, yeh shih-chung's revolutionary spirit has become stronger. after the leadership of the building materials plant put him in charge of the carpentry workshop, he devoted all his efforts to work. but he felt pressed by the many problems coming up in revolution and production. he sometimes could not handle them effectively because he was subjective and one-sided, and sometimes could not find the appropriate measures because he did not know how to analyse and study.

at that time he listened to an account by a veteran worker named li chang-mao of the tientsin no. 2 woollen mill on how he had studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way. comrade li chang-mao said: "if we want to make revolution, we must study chairman mao's philosophic thinking exclamation when we workers study it we have enthusiasm and wisdom and can solve problems." yeh shih-chung decided to apply chairman mao's philosophic thought in solving the problems he confronted.

he promptly organized the plant's first philosophy study group in the carpentry workshop. dealing with specific problems arising from revolution and production, he and other leading members of the workshop studied chairman mao's concepts of materialist dialectics. chairman mao teaches: "we are marxists, and marxism teaches that in our approach to a problem we should start from objective facts, not from abstract definitions, and that we should derive our guiding principles,

policies and measures from an analysis of these facts." this great teaching of chairman mao's showed them the way to advance. they analysed and studied some specific problems and worked out correct measures to deal with them.

yeh shih-chung had his first sweet taste of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. but he was illiterate and had to listen to other people read to him. trying hard to memorize what he had heard, he had only a shallow understanding of the concepts and studied slowly. he deeply felt that his illiteracy was a "tiger in the path" of his study.

sweep away "tiger in the path" of studying philosophy

in his article "rectify the party's style of work", chairman mao teaches: "in order to study theory, however, our cadres of working-class and peasant origin must first acquire an elementary education. without it they cannot learn marxist-leninist theory. having acquired it, they can study marxism-leninism at any time." after studying this great teaching of chairman mao's, yeh shih-chung made up his mind to learn to read and write so as to study theory.

he studied avidly and with astonishing revolutionary tenacity in overcoming difficulties. he used every spare moment to study. when there were words or passages he could not understand, he would ask anyone he met for help and regarded workers with an education in his workshop, cadres of the plant and his children at school as his teachers. later, he asked a young worker named chang kuei-jung to be his tutor. with chang kuei-jung's help, he studied philosophy while learning to read and write, often studying until the small hours.

one summer day this year, just after lunch, yeh shih-chung saw a poster inscribed with the quotation from chairman mao: "liberate philosophy from the confines of the philosophers' lecture rooms and textbooks, and turn it into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses." he sat down in the sun, reading the poster and trying to commit it to memory. a young worker came over to help him and read him a passage from chairman mao's "on practice": "our practice proves that what is perceived cannot at once be comprehended and that only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived." this enlightened yeh shih-chung. he thought: "i must deeply comprehend chairman mao's teachings before i can really learn, memorize and apply them." he asked the young worker to write the passage on a card and was determined to bear it firmly in mind.

yeh shih-chung studies chairman mao's philosophic works with profound proletarian feelings. whenever he encounters some difficult words or sentences, he asks others until he fully understands them. in learning to write a word, he practises it dozens or even hundreds of times.

one day, he asked one of his children to help him study a quotation from chairman mao's philosophic works. after a while the boy grew impatient and said: "you've studied a few words for so long, and still can't remember them. you're really slow in understanding." with deep grief, yeh shih-chung said to the boy: "son exclamation you owe your intelligence to the new society and i hate the old society for my dullness. without chairman mao and the communist party, you would be as dull as i." then he told the boy the tragic history of the family: in the vicious old society, yeh shih-chung's grandmother and a sister starved to death in the streets, a brother was given away and another sister became a child-bride. his father was press-ganged

by the japanese aggressors and forced to do hard labour and has never been heard of since. yeh shih-chung's mother took his elder brother and him along with her as she went begging and they lived worse than animals. after recalling past grievances, yeh shih-chung said seriously to the boy: "without chairman mao and the communist party, our family would have died long ago. the old society turned me into a man who has eyes but cannot read. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi wanted to shut me outside the gate of philosophy. he was afraid that we workers, peasants and soldiers would rise in revolt against him and his like when we grasped philosophy. chairman mao has put philosophy into the hands of us workers, peasants and soldiers so that we can use this sharp weapon in holding and exercising power in the interest of the proletariat. shouldn't you be patient in helping me learn to read and write. this is the only way i can study chairman mao's works, adhere to his teachings and closely follow him in making revolution in a still better way." the contrast between past and present roused the boy's class feelings. from that day on, he has helped his father study a passage from chairman mao's philosophic works or a few words every evening, sometimes waiting late for his father to get home.

yeh shih-chung regards his getting an elementary education while studying philosophy as an indictment of the old society, a critique of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and an effort to win honour for our great leader chairman mao. it is with this strong proletarian feeling that yeh shih-chung is carrying on his study with increasing vigour and exertion. one summer evening this year he was reading an article on the experience in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thought. one of his children taught him the new words in it again and again. later, when the family was asleep, he took the article to a nearby park and began to read and write under a street lamp there. by the time he had read the article through, it was already daybreak. he gladly went on to work by bicycle. his painstaking study has yielded good results. yeh shih-chung, who could not read his own name before, has now learned some 600 words.

advancing on road of grasping philosophy

learning to read and write is yeh shih-chung's ladder for grasping philosophy. being able to read and write, he can grasp the sharp weapon of chairman mao's philosophic thinking still better. he studies and applies it in a more deep-going and living way and carries out chairman mao's revolutionary line more consciously and firmly.

there was a worker in the carpentry workshop who would not modestly accept criticism from others. some people said that it was hard to correct his shortcoming. this remark made yeh shih-chung ponder this question in the workshop after finishing his work. he studied chairman mao's teaching: "lacking an analytical approach, many of our comrades do not want to go deeply into complex matters, to analyse and study them over and over again, but like to draw simple conclusions which are either absolutely affirmative or absolutely negative. ... from now on we should remedy this state of affairs." yeh shih-chung was guided by this teaching of chairman mao's. he made an overall analysis of this worker: he had been born in a poor peasant family, had essentially good qualities and could endure hardship in doing work. if good ideological work was done, he could overcome his shortcomings. then yeh shih-chung studied chairman mao's works with this worker, together they visited the tientsin

santiaoshih exhibition on class education and recalled the past misery in contrast with the present happy life. this raised the worker's consciousness of class struggle and his thinking changed. he was praised by the masses who were surprised at his great progress. he said: "this is a result of old yeh's help." but yeh shih-chung said: "chairman mao's philosophic thinking has brought about this change in you."

yeh shih-chung also applied chairman mao's philosophic thought in tapping the potential to increase production and practise economy in the workshop. when he found that some workers liked to use long pieces of timber instead of short ones and new ones instead of old, he organized them to study chairman mao's teaching "one divides into two". as a result, the workers came to understand the dialectical relationship so that short pieces of timber could serve as well as longer ones and old pieces of timber as well as new ones. with the workers, he devised dovetailing machines to join the short pieces of timber into longer ones. they also used old pieces of timber when possible alongside new ones, saving a lot of timber. the workshop saved 400 cubic metres of new timber in a little over six months.

yeh shih-chung's moving achievement in studying philosophy while learning to read and write has set an example for other illiterate veteran workers. facts show that when such people combine the study of philosophy with learning to read and write, they both study chairman mao's philosophic thinking and also become literate and read better. inspired by yeh shih-chung's example, workers of the building materials plant have set up many philosophy study groups. the plant revolutionary committee specially set up an evening school for illiterate veteran workers to study philosophy and learn to read and write at the same time. now yeh shih-chung and other workers are advancing victoriously in their efforts to grasp philosophy.

HARDWORKING STYLE

Northwest China Locomotive Section Starts from Scratch

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 1, 1970)

the railway workers of the liuyuan diesel locomotive section under the first railway engineering bureau in the desert area of northwest china have built a new-type locomotive maintenance section, the first on china's northwest plateau, through their own efforts. the section has repaired many diesel locomotives and has been recommended as a fighting unit that defies difficulties for the revolution.

more than 30 workers of a dozen steam locomotive sections from all parts of the country came to liuyuan in the winter of 1965 to start the project. all that there was were a depot and three machine tools. but this did not dismay the workers armed with mao tsetung thought. they used the depot as workshop and started to make equipment with methods of their own devising. they were determined to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland and so they worked hard for the revolution. the workers made several hundred pieces of equipment and tools in years of hard struggle.

most of the section's locomotives needed overhauling by 1968. each locomotive had to be dismantled, inspected and put together again up to the state technical standard, involving 20,000 parts and accessaries in all. - the work needed big repair pits, large cranes and specific equipment and many parts. the section had no such facilities at that time. some people proposed that some big factories do the job. but these factories were thousands of kilometres away and a lot of time would be lost. with this problem in mind, the section's revolutionary committee led the workers in studying this great teaching of chairman mao's: "the wealth of society is created by the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. if they take their destiny into their own hands, follow a marxist-leninist line and take an active attitude in solving problems instead of evading them, there will be no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." this strengthened their determination to do the job.

a group was organized and began to make the equipment needed. the workers made a careful study of the parts of the locomotives that were to be renovated or repaired and carried out repeated experiments. they succeeded in producing more than 300 pieces of satisfactory equipment from cast-off materials.

in making repairs, the workers could not move the diesel engine of the locomotive because they did not have a 30-ton crane. they crawled into the engine to work despite the fumes. they serviced dozens of locomotive engines this way.

daring to blaze a trail, the workers made more than a dozen high precision, good quality machines, instruments and tools. this freed the workers from hard physical labour and raised the level of the section's technical equipment.

the section had a locomotive about to be discarded. even its makers regarded it as useless. but the workers were determined to make it function. the key problem in repairing the engine was adjustment of the crank shaft and checking its concentricity. this required complicated technique since the measurement must be done within a tolerance of 0.05 mm. a set of precision optical instruments was needed, but the section did not have it. the workers borrowed an ordinary level to do the work. at first they failed in scores of tests. they then pooled their wisdom and finally succeeded.

they solved one difficult problem after another by relying on their collective strength. they renovated the locomotive and repaired and made 10,000 parts for it.

the workers keep to the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and have made outstanding achievements. they turned out 779 pieces of equipment, equal to 80 per cent of the equipment on hand, since the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have saved the state 2.93 million yuan since 1968 by overhauling locomotives, electro-plating bushes and repairing traction motor windings. the workers said with pride: "with mao tsetung thought, we can perform wonders."

INDUSTRY VERSUS AGRICULTURE

Something New in Industry's Support to Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1970)

a recent "people's daily" article by the writing group of the ministry of the metallurgical industry praises chinese industrial and mining enterprises and building companies for taking care to occupy as little farmland as possible in capital construction and helping peasants build farms.

excerpts from the article, entitled "something new in industry's support to agriculture", follow:

in the new upsurge of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the chinese working class is adhering to chairman mao's great principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and actively supporting agriculture in various ways.

to solve the contradiction between industry and agriculture on the question of the use of land, many indsutrial and mining enterprises and building companies are making great efforts to occupy little or no farmland, and some are even building farms out of wasteland. with the local poor and lower-middle peasants, they create farmland by filling in hollows around the building areas with the earth and stones from mining or industrial construction, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they also reclaim land from lakes to help people's communes increase grain and cotton output. this is a fine thing exclamation

agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. all comrades in industrial departments should foster the guiding principle "industry must develop together with agriculture". when they map out plans, ponder questions and do things, they should always bear in mind agriculture and the peasants, and support agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes. the help given by industrial and mining enterprises to the peasants in building farms is something new in industry's support to agriculture. it demonstrates the tremendous superiority of the socialist system and is of importance in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing the socialist economy.

some comrades hold: "it dosen't matter if we occupy more land in building factories, since our country has a vast expanse of land." this is not right. it is extremely important to use land economically, because land is the chief means of production of agriculture. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company peddled "the slavish comprador philosophy", copied foreign designs and unreasonably took over large tracts of cultivated land for industrial construction. this strained the relations between the workers and peasants and affected agricultural development. we must thoroughly criticize it.

as a matter of course, some arable land has to be used for building factories and mines. this is required by the development of the socialist economy. but, what land should be taken, how much, and what should be done after are questions that leave room for discussion. different guiding ideologies will bring different results.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the nantan metallurgical and mining company took over a large

tract of cultivated land in building the mines under the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the cultural revolution, they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's crimes in attempting to sabotage the worker-peasant alliance. in recent years they built three ore dressing plants on barren hillsides, without taking a single inch of cultivated land. during the construction, they filled in gullies with waste stones in a planned way and covered them with earth. in this way they reclaimed more than six hectares of land.

in planning to build a major plant this year, the no. 11 metallurgical building company, proceeding from what would benefit agricultural production, repeatedly revised the design so as to take as little farmland as possible. they were able to reduce the area from the original 37 hectares to 20.6. in line with the local peasants' experience in building water conservancy projects, they arranged their manpower so that they could help the peasants set up two embankments to create 56 hectares of farmland through silting by the riverside. in this way the production teams around the plant not only increased the cultivated land but also reached the desired amount of irrigated land per capita. the local poor and lower-middle peasants were overjoyed and named the land "the worker-peasant alliance farm". this further aroused the socialist initiative of the commune members. they took the initiative to support industrial construction, and there are many moving stories of how workers and peasants united and helped each other.

the peasants in the area near a big lake where a copper mine was located had less than 0.7 mou of farmland per person (15 mou equal to one hectare). the farmland there was subject to waterlogging nine years out of ten. the leading cadres and workers of the copper mine since it opened in 1966 have used the rocks and stones extracted with the ores to help the peasants in reclaiming land through building dykes on the shores of the lake. in the past few years, some 93.3 hectares of land have been reclaimed and turned into rice paddy fields, thus turning a poor area into one that grows rice. the land reclaimed is twice the acreage of farmland the mine took. by using the rocks and stones to build dykes, the mine needs less land for a tipple, thus saving investment in land. in this way, the glorious duty of industry to support agriculture is carried out, and industrial production has also benefitted. this means carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." as the workers put it: "the workers and peasants are of one family. reclaiming land supporting agriculture is our bounden duty. we are determined to work hard and ensure a leap forward in both industry and agriculture."

OUTSTANDING TELE-COMMUNICATIONS GROUP

Outstanding East China PLA Tele-Communications Maintenance Group

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Nov. 30, 1970)

how to ensure that chairman mao's words and instructions from the party central committee reach the coastal front promptly is the chief concern of an outstanding tele-communications maintenance group of a people's liberation army unit at the east china sea front.

the group has the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they brave howling wind and heavy storms to inspect the tele-communication lines and deal with all problems. the lines are always kept in good repair. the armymen and people at the coastal front are thus able to hear chairman mao's words and instructions from the party central committee promptly and follow chairman mao from victory to victory.

the group has had the honour of sending representatives to see the great leader chairman mao on seven occasions. this great honour has encouraged it to go forward and continue the revolution.

chairman mao teaches: "we must work for the interests of the vast majority of the people, for the interests of the vast majority of the people of china and of the world". the maintenance group members recognize that a revolutionary fighter should whole-heartedly serve the people of china and of the world all his life. they persist in studying chairman mao's writings every day while working in the field. they have continuously raised their proletarian consciousness through their living study and application of the three constantly read articles by chairman mao. nurtured by great mao tsetung thought, they have the world in mind while working at their posts.

a new fighter joined the group this march. he found maintenance work too mechanical and preferred to be a rifleman or a gunner. the other fighters studied the three constantly read articles with him, related the suffering of the working people in the old society and contrasted it with their present happy life. they analysed the relation between their own work and the revolution as a whole. this helped raise the political consciousness of the new fighter. he acknowledged: "the conditions of the lines affect whether the words of chairman mao and the party central committee can reach the front promptly. that has an important bearing on the future of the chinese revolution and the world revolution."

firmly establishing the idea of taking the situation as a whole into account helps the fighters have a correct approach to hardship. the group leader lin ju-chuan and hsu cheng-shen went to do a welding job in july last year. when they worked on the seven metres high telephone pole, melted tin splashed the group leader's feet, causing him much pain. he recited: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." this gave him inexhaustible strength. he kept on working despite the pain. people praised him later. he said: "i am ready to give my life to

keep the line operating well." the men say: "we should always remember that millions and millions of working people throughout the world are still in an abyss of suffering. no matter how many hardships we encounter, we don't worry, provided we can do something for the liberation of all mankind and ensure that the chinese people will not suffer again."

a heavy storm drove a sea tide in breaching the sea dyke during the high tide season in september last year. the lives and property of the people were in serious danger and the tele-communications line behind the dyke might collapse. a veteran fighter of the group who was guiding some militiamen in maintaining the line immediately rushed to the scene together with them. they plunged into the water to close the breach with their bodies. the tidal wave pounded them. stones struck the p.l.a. fighter who was wounded and bleeding. but he continued the fight stubbornly and the breach was finally repaired after four hours of fierce effort. he said: "protecting the line with our lives to ensure uninterrupted transmission of chairman mao's words is the highest duty of the maintenance fighters."

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'." comrades of the maintenance group steel their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death during days of routine work so that they can fulfil their duty well in times of difficulty. in summer, they go to the fields in mid-day instead of the cool of early morning or evening to work in sweat so that they will be able to repair the line under the scorching sun. in winter, instead of training themselves in the barracks, they work in snow and ice-bound fields. whenever a typhoon hits, they always go to check the lines no matter whether there is anything wrong or not. this not only ensures the smooth operation of the line during and after typhoons but also tempers their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

following chairman mao's teaching "the revolutionary war is a war of the masses; it can be waged only by mobilizing the masses and relying on them", comrades of the group often visit the people's communes situated along the tele-communication lines where they publicize among the peasants chairman mao's thinking on people's war and organize a joint force of local people and armymen who work in close unity to protect the line. they say: "this line is a line which transmits chairman mao's command orders. we must guarantee that it operates without interruption exclamation"

once when they tried a line this march, they heard a buzz in the telephone receiver, indicating that some branches of a tree were touching the line. they set out immediately to check up, pole after pole, and found no obstruction. but they noticed that the tops of two trees in front of an old poor peasant's house had just been cut off. seeing that the trees touched the line, the old man had asked his son to lop them off. he told the armymen: "the sound will not be clear if trees touch the line. this is a line to transmit chairman mao's words and it should not be stopped even for a minute." deeply moved, the comrades said: "since we have hundreds of thousands of civilians to help us, our red line will always work without interruption."

PAPERMAKING INDUSTRY

Northeast China Forestry Areas Set Up Paper Pulp Mills

(NCNA-English Changchun, Nov. 30, 1970)

workers of the forestry bureaus of sungchiangho, tashihtou and wankou in kirin province, northeast china, are making extensive multi-purpose use of timber and set up three paper pulp mills in three months. these mills have turned out high quality paper pulp with waste timber.

a lot of branches and timber ends formerly were left to rot or were burned owing to the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. the workers have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way during the cultural revolution. they have roundly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "put profit in command", "single line production" advocated by liu shao-chi and his agents. their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has been raised.

when the state this spring gave the forestry bureaus the task of building paper pulp mills, the workers felt greatly encouraged. keeping in mind chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle, they repaired old equipment and made use of waste and produced new equipment themselves in building the mills. they made 85 per cent of the equipment with indigenous methods.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Sinkiang Develops Light Industry by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Nov. 30, 1970)

the revolutionary workers and cadres of different nationalities in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, northwest china, developed light industry rapidly, working in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. total output value for the first ten months of this year was 37.6 per cent above the corresponding 1969 period. new items include over one hundred varieties of textile and other products. production of some meets all the needs of sinkiang. some output is sent to other parts of china or exported.

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have led the workers since the beginning of this year in criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. these included "trailing behind at a snail's pace", the slavish comprador philosophy and the notion that "the masses are backward". the workers gained a higher consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and relied on their own efforts to bring about a new upsurge in light industry. the workers and cadres of the sulphuric acid factory in kashgar launched a revolutionary mass criticism campaign and did away with all fetishes and superstitions to emancipate their minds. they are now working more consciously to implement

chairman mao's revolutionary line. after half a year's hard effort, they built a sulphuric acid plant by themselves, finding the material needed for construction and building the workshops and equipment. they soon grasped the technique of making sulphuric acid by learning through doing and from others.

efforts are being made in the upsurge to make the fullest use of existing light industrial enterprises. the workers and cadres in these enterprises criticized the fallacies "no improvement can be made on enterprises" and "there is no more potential to be tapped" and made technical innovations on a mass scale. a number of old plants, as a result, have extended the scope of their production, no longer limited to turning out a single product. the sinkiang battery plant used to produce only flashlight cells. spurred by the revolutionary mass criticism, the plant renovated its equipment and is now making dry batteries for various purposes.

many plants are making multi-purpose use of material to increase the variety of products. new and small factories have been mobilized in the campaign by giving them technical and other support. productive capacity is being greatly raised and a number of small enterprises have been improved. this promotes light industrial development. after making a penetrating criticism of the absurdity "there is no more potential to be tapped", the workers of the sinkiang "august first" sugar refinery, without asking a single cent from the state, made three sets of sugar-making equipment, each capable of handling ten tons of sugar beet daily. this helped develop the sugar-making industry at the county or commune levels.

leaders at various levels in sinkiang's light industry have fully mobilized the masses to tap and use local resources. sinkiang abounds in wild hemp. formerly it was sent out of sinkiang to be made into rope and then came back for sale in the sinkiang market. now many places make rope and gunny bags themselves to meet local needs. many inland lakes yield a lot of reeds which were not used to the full before. chemical fibre plants have been set up to process reeds, opening a new way to develop the local chemical fibre industry.

AGRICULTURE

Good Grain Harvest in North China Hsien Thanks to Mass Movement to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 1, 1970)

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in hsiyang county, shansi province, in achieving a good harvest in the first year of the 1970's.

conscientious study of our great leader chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade were responsible for the success.

hsiyang county is a national example of learning from the country's pace-setter, tachai, in an all-round way on a county-wide scale. it educated the people in mao tsetung thought and raised average per hectare grain yield rapidly. it has surpassed the target set in the "national programme for agricultural development" for areas north of the yellow river.

average per hectare grain yield rose to 3.9 tons, topping last year's three tons, which is the target set in the "programme". total grain output was one-fourth above 1969's. more surplus grain was sold to the state. twelve brigades for the first time achieved an average per hectare grain yield above 7.5 tons. tachai's average per hectare grain yield rose from last years's 7.051 tons to 8.025 tons. the number of brigades with an average per hectare grain yield above six tons rose from 14 last year to 60 in 1970. the trial-planting of 20 hectares of cotton for the first time resulted in a good harvest, with average per hectare yield of ginned cotton reaching 600 kilogrammes.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres and commune members in hsiyang county have sharply exposed and criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's bourgeois reactionary line and his crimes in frenziedly sabotaging the movement to learn from tachai. they launched a vigorous mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. they have achieved new victories in both revolution and production each year in the past few years.

some production brigade and team cadres and commune members showed signs of complacency last year. taking note of this, the county revolutionary commmittee organized the commune members to study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. a mass drive was launched. the commune members took chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" as their criterion and the tachai brigade as their example for eliminating selfishness and building devotion to the public interest. they overcame complacency and strengthened their determination to continue the revolution. they studied where they lagged behind ideologically and tapped the potential of production. the masses greatly raised their consciousness in increasing grain output for the revolution. like the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants, they persisted in putting politics in command and ideological work in first place, displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and the communist style of cherishing the state and the collective. working practically and perseveringly, they pushed agricultural production ahead.

all 20 communes increased the output of grain over last year's in spite of different conditions and various difficulties. the paiyangyu brigade of the paiyangyu commune brought in a per hectare yield of 6.7 tons last year. the brigade members made a living study and application of chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and cast aside the erroneous idea that further increases could not be made. per hectare yield this year exceeded 7.5 tons.

the minan brigade of yenchuang commune reaped only 2.7 tons per hectare last year. the cadres and members this year made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts, guided their farming with dialectical materialism and got a per hectare yield of 3.7 tons for all their farmland as a result of their hard work.

revolutionary leading bodies have been set up in all the basic units throughout hsiyang county during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they conscientiously studied the new party constitution in summing up their experience.

this made them recognize even more clearly the importance of making constant efforts to raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they learned from the tachai brigade party branch and paid great attention to their own ideological revolutionization. they went among the masses, studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way with them, put proletarian politics in command and took part in production and lead it forward, effectively playing the role of fighting vanguards leading the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in continuing the revolution.

in the struggle to get a good harvest this year, leading members of the party branch of the hsinankou brigade of anping commune took the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, fighting self and criticizing revisionism, grasping class struggle, taking part in collective productive labour, carrying out the party's policies and working meticulously. this has improved the work in revolution and production.

once mao tsetung thought is grasped by the masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength. hsiyang county started more than 800 projects last winter to build river embankments and dam up gullies. the tasks were heavy. but the masses displayed the proletarian revolutionary spirit of hard work plus ingenuity and worked on the projects at a fast tempo.

the hsikupi brigade began to expand its farmland in november 1969 by cutting through mountains and damming up rivers, the biggest project undertaken by any brigade in the county. the wisdom of the masses made it possible to complete 70 per cent of the work in just one year. the careful allocation of manpower made it possible for the brigade to increase its grain output considerably at the same time. per-hectare yield rose from 3 tons last year to 5.2 tons this year. total output was 367 tons, as against 260 tons in 1969.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS AND OFFICIALS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys and Officials invited to Visit Worksite of Drainage Project on Peking Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1970)

at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry, diplomatic envoys and officials of the asian and african countries in peking yesterday visited the worksite of a drainage project on the southeastern outskirts of peking and diplomatic envoys and officials of the european and latin american countries in peking visited the same worksite today.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned accompanied them on their visits.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Photo Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Held in London

(NCNA-English London, Nov. 28, 1970)

the "photo exhibition on china's successes in socialist construction (industry and agriculture)" recently held in london by banner books and crafts was warmly welcomed by many british workers and students as well as asian, african and latin american friends residing in britain.

the exhibition, which was held in different parts of london in circuit, received more than 1,500 visitors. many workers, students and citizens, having learned of the opening of the exhibition, informed each other of the news. some workers brought their families, and teachers took their students to the exhibition. although it often rained during the period of the exhibition, it could not prevent people from visiting it. one visitor said: "i saw it twice and i wish to see it several times more."

on display at the exhibition were 118 photos showing china's successes in industrial and agricultural construction. in the exhibition hall was a coloured portrait of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao with bright red flags on both sides and a red banner beneath inscribed with "long live chairman mao". on the wall of the hall was a quotation from chairman mao: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." chinese revolutionary songs including "the east is red" and "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" were played in the exhibition hall.

at the exhibition hall, many visitors ardently talked about the exhibition and wrote their impressions in the visitors' book. some visitors were deeply moved after seeing the photos of taching and tachai. one visitor said: this is "a very good exhibition showing the fantastic growth of chinese industry and agriculture". a british friend praised the happy life of the chinese people on seeing a photo of members of a people's commune picking cotton in the fields, happy with the bumper harvest. after seeing a photo showing the chinese people, with increasing incomes, depositing their savings in the bank, an unemployed worker said with deep emotion that in the u.s. and britain, with prices always on the rise and unemployment steadily increasing, many people were struggling on the verge of starvation. another british worker said after seeing the exhibition: "i now feel that i am much closer to the chinese people."

many visitors were greatly excited by the scenes of the daily strengthening and prospering of socialist china under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. one visitor said: "this exhibition reflects that the people's republic of china is a living reality and progressing in such a way that the world has never experienced before." an african friend said: "china is holding the beacon for all working peoples' struggle. greater victory to the chinese workers and to the workers throughout the world exclamation"

quite a number of visitors pointed out that all the great victories won by the chinese people result from the brilliant leadership of chairman mao and are victories of the invincible mao tsetung thought. a friend wrote in the visitors' book:

"the great masses of china, armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, have made great struggles in socialist revolution and socialist construction. by grasping revolution and promoting production, by maintaining independence and keep the initiative in their own hands, the chinese working class and masses will indeed surpass western technology and industry in the not long distant future. the exhibition again proves the invincibility of great mao tsetung thought and the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist."

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Spokesman of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Denounces US New Plot

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1970)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia in a statement yesterday vehemently denounced the u.s. imperialist new plot for dispatching the reactionary troops of the lon nol clique to laos.

the statement exposed: bent on carrying out the notorious nixon doctrine of making asians fight asians, indo-chinese fight indo-chinese, the u.s. imperialists have sent several thousand mercenaries of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique to lower laos to step up the collusion among and boast the sagging morale of their valets in phnom penh, vientiane, saigon and bangkok. under the direct command of c.i.a. men, these mercenaries are being trained to operate as commandos against the laotian and cambodian liberated areas.

the statement pointed out that in so doing, the u.s. imperialists cherish the hope, among others, of retaking certain regions of the cambodian and laotian liberated area and coming to the rescue of their sub-valets in phnom penh whose troops are in complete rout before the victorious thrust of the people's liberation armed forces of kampuchea.

the royal government of national union of cambodia vigorously denounces and condemns the new plot of the u.s. imperialists who, while speaking noisily about peace in indo-china, step up their war of aggression against the cambodian, laotian and vietnamese peoples. the royal government of national union of cambodia sternly warns the u.s. imperialists and their sub-valets of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique that if they obstinately persist in such odious doings, they will bear full responsibility. the royal government of national union of cambodia does not permit and will never permit the mercenaries of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique to violate with impunity the sacred rights of the khmer and laotian peoples even in the least. closely united with the fraternal peoples and comrades-in-arms of laos and viet nam, the cambodian people and their liberation armed forces will increase their determination ever more to fight and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their valets of all hues.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Imperial Ethiopian Government on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1970)

joint communique issued by the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial ethiopian government on the occasion of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia

the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial ethiopian government, in conformity with the interests and desire of their respective countries, do hereby agree to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

the government of the people's republic of china and the imperial ethiopian government do hereby further agree to develop their diplomatic relations, friendship and co-operation between their two countries in accordance with the following principles:

-- mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

-- mutual non-aggression,

-- mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

-- equality and mutual benefit,

-- peaceful co-existence.

the imperial ethiopian government, consistent with the policy they have followed for a long time at the united nations and other international forums, do hereby affirm that the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the government of the people's republic of china do hereby reaffirm that the government and people of the people's republic of china resolutely support the government and people of the empire of ethiopia in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

addis ababa -- november 24, 1970

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Republic of Equatorial Guinea Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1970)

tien ting, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of equatorial guinea, left here today by plane for his post.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Receives Message of Thanks from President Sekou Toure

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 30, 1970)

chairman mao tsetung received on november 28 a message of thanks from president ahmed sekou toure of guinea. the full text of the message reads:

his excellency mao tsetung,
chairman of the communist party of china

peking

in the name of the people, party and government of the republic of guinea, i have the honour to extend to you my sincere, militant gratitude for your courageous taking of an unequivocal stand showing solidarity and support to the guinean people in their fierce war of resistance against the portuguese fascist bandits. i assure you of the consciousness and total preparedness of the people of guinea who are fully mobilized with a view to carrying on the struggle against the international imperialist hydra until its last strongholds are battered down. despite the big number of forces of murderers thrown by the criminal portuguese aggressors against our people, there is no doubt that final victory belongs to the just historic cause. as concrete proof of your sympathy and your solidarity,

i am convinced that our peoples will emerge from the present severe trials with their relations of mutual understanding, mutual respect and true militant cooperation ever more consolidated.

with the highest consideration,

ahmed sekou toure

conakry, november 27, 1970

CHINA AND JAPAN

Additional Iron-Clad Evidence of Revival of Japanese Militarism

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 29, 1970)

the japanese reactionaries, after making elaborate arrangement, staged a so-called "mishima incident" in tokyo on november 25 in which the right-winger and fascist yukio mishima committed suicide in the reactionary bushido style with a view to inciting a coup d'etat by the japanese army so as to accelerate militarization. the reactionary sato government is exploiting this incident to prejudice public opinion in a flagrant manner, hoping in this way to go faster down the road of militarist revival. this is additional iron-clad evidence of the revival of japanese militarism by the sato government.

the "association of the shield" ("tate-no kai") founded by the right-winger and fascist yukio mishima is a militarist organization fostered single-handedly by the sato government. the handful of its members at mishima's command have been trained by the "self-defence forces". on november 25, chieftain of this right-wing force yukio mishima went to the headquarters of the eastern army of japan's "ground self-defence force" in ichigaya, tokyo, and, with the permission of kanetoshi masuda, commander of the eastern army, made hysterical outcries before over 1,000 members of the "self-defence forces". he clamoured that japan's constitution must be revised to make the "self-defence forces" a genuine "national army" of japan so as to "defend japan's history, culture and tradition centering on tenno," and so forth.

mishima's outcries threw off all disguise of the vicious ambitions of a handful of japanese militarists to bring to life again the fascist set-up of military dictatorship with tenno as the centre in order to push the policy of aggression and war more rabidly. mishima committed suicide in harakiri style after making his outcries.

the "mishima incident" took place at a time when the japanese government convened an extraordinary diet session which was addressed by the tenno and at which prime minister eisaku sato raved that japan should "protect her national interests and contribute to peace in the far east". the rabid action of mishima in coordination with sato's outcries indicates that the japanese reactionaries are making use of the rightist and fascist forces to push their counter-revolutionary political line of militarization at an accelerated tempo. the "mishima incident" is a sound slap in the faces of nixon, sato and their ilk who vociferously deny the revival of japanese militarism.

the barkings of mishima, chieftain of the "association of the shield", and the militarist outcries of sato and his ilk are one and the same. in his lengthy speech last july 2 at the forum of the members of the "society for studies of state policy", yasuhiro nakasone, director-general of the "defence agency", said with the aim of fanning up militarist hysteria: in the japan-china war of 1894, not long after the capture of the liaotung peninsula, we were ordered to return it. at that time, the japanese nations took "sustaining determination and perseverance" as a slogan. afterwards, through the japan-russia war, we finally attained our objective. do not these words mean the same thing as mishima's demand for "reviving japan's real features"? is this not a brazen outcry of the japanese militarists for the reoccupation of the places it had occupied before? is this not exactly the criminal aim for which the reactionary sato government published the "national defence white paper" and the fourth military build-up programme trumpeting wildly for arms expansion and war preparations?

after the "mishima incident", sato, nakasone and company made a clumsy attempt to whitewash the ties between the "association of the shield" and the "self-defence forces" on the one hand and made the hypocritic assertion that mishima "upset law and order" on the other, trying hard to create the impression that only mishima and his like are the militarists while the military and political chieftains have no relations with them. this is simply ridiculous, and the more they try to hide, the more they are exposed.

as a matter of fact, sato, nakasone and their ilk are chieftains and bosses of the right-wing militarist organizations of japan. as is well known, militarist organizations of all descriptions are set up all over japan under the fostering of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. these right-wing organizations have all kinds of connections with the reactionary sato government and the liberal democratic party. some of them were preserved from pre-war days while others are formed by war veterans. many militarist organizations have in reality become the reserve of the japanese police and troops. the japanese reactionaries have always regarded this contingent of reactionary forces as an important component part of japanese militarist forces. all the chieftains of these organisations are old-time fascist militarymen or heads of the special service. for instance, yoshio kodama, a notorious chieftain of special agents, is the head of the big right-wing organisation "seishi kai" (association for studying the thinking of youth). the "association of the shield" organized by yukio mishima is nothing but a cell of japanese militarism represented by sato, nakasone and others. just as the director of the general affairs bureau of the japanese socialist party, holding the sato government responsible for the "mishima incident", has pointed out that "the political attitude of the sato cabinet which has given rise to various reactionary tendencies is highly controversial, it bears great responsibilities." on november 27, the director of the international bureau of the japanese socialist party told foreign newsmen that the sato government is reviving militarism in japan.

mishima had died in advocation of militarism, and that is why the japanese reactionaries vigorously play up the "mishima incident". japanese prime minister eisaku sato openly took the lead in expressing sympathy for the act of the out-and-out militarist yukio mishima by uttering the rubbish that "it is a great pity that such an excellent writer has died." following the tune of eisaku sato, some japanese reactionary bourgeois papers and hired scribes loudly praised mishima, the militarist, alleging that "this is an act of aesthetics"

arising from "concern for the country's destiny" and for the purpose of "reinforcing and rousing the self-defence forces" and "reviving the bushido spirit", and so on and so forth.

there are indications that the japanese militarists are trying to make use of the "mishima incident" for stepping up the suppression of the people's revolutionary movement and for making active preparations for launching aggressive wars abroad. after the incident, masuo araki, chairman of the national public safety commission of the sato government, said that he had instructed the police authorities across the nation to make a thorough survey of right-wing and left-wing movements. nakasone, director-general of the "defence agency", also brayed out that japan had to eradicate threats of violence whether from the left or the right. it is very obvious that when such right-wing and fascist elements like araki and nakasone talked of eliminating the rightists, it was a lie; and what they really meant is to stamp out the leftists. their real intention is to seize the opportunity to suppress the movements of the japanese people who are getting more and more dissatisfied with the militarist policies, so as to be able to unleash aggression unbridledly. this cannot but remind people of the "february 26 incident" of 1936. at that time, a group of young fascist officers under the instigation of the japanese militarist forces staged a coup d'etat in tokyo to facilitate more frantic pursuance of the policy of militarization. on the pretext of putting down this coup d'etat, the japanese militarymen of the young guards set up a fascist military dictatorship and then unleashed a war of all-out aggression against china in 1937.

the "mishima incident" shows that the japanese militarists who always follow u.s. imperialism and make themselves the enemy of the chinese and asian people, are faced with serious political and economic crises. they are scheming to take hideki tojo's beaten road by launching aggressive wars in a death-bed struggle. however, earth-shaking changes have taken place in japan and asia as compared with 30 years ago and the revolutionary situation is most excellent now. should japanese militarism dare unleash aggressive wars, the japanese people who are more awakened than ever, will fight shoulder to shoulder with the other asian peoples and finally wipe out militarism.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Government Presents House of Youth to Mauritanian Government

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Nov. 28, 1970)

a house of the youth in nouakchott built by the chinese government was presented to the mauritanian government yesterday, the eve of the tenth anniversary of the mauritania's independence. this was done according to the cultural cooperation agreement between the governments of china and mauritania.

ahmed ould mohamed salah, political secretary and leading member of the permanent organization of the mauritanian people's party, and feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, signed the certificate of delivery on behalf of their respective governments.

after the signing ceremony, ahmed ould mohamed salah and feng yu-chiu had a cordial and friendly talk. salah thanked

the chinese government and people on behalf of the mauritanian people's party and government and expressed his conviction that the friendly cooperation between the two countries will be more widely developed. ambassador feng yu-chiu warmly congratulated the mauritanian people on their successes achieved under the leadership of the mauritanian president moktar ould daddah in the ten years after independence. he expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between china and mauritania will continue to develop.

present at the signing ceremony were minister of external affairs hamdi ould mouknass, minister of technical education, cadre training and public affairs baro abdoulaye and other mauritanian government officials.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Nov. 30, 1970)

the korean scientific and technical delegation led by won dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry of the democratic people's republic of korea, left for shanghai by air today after concluding its visit here. the delegation is being accompanied by sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry.

the delegation arrived in nanking from peking by train yesterday. upon their arrival and departure, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station and airport by peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and leading members of the departments concerned.

during its stay in nanking, the korean delegation was honoured at a banquet given by peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. in their speeches at the banquet both comrade peng chung and comrade won dong gu hoped that the great friendship between the chinese and korean people, which was cemented in blood in the protracted struggle against their common enemy, would grow with each passing day.

the delegation visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, the nanking chemical fertilizer plant and the chemical fertilizer plant of liuho county. it attended a revolutionary theatrical performance given by the mao tsetung thought propaganda team of "little red soldiers" and went sight-seeing at scenic spots on nanking's eastern outskirts.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Delegation Led by Comrade Constantin Dragan Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1970)

comrade constantin dragan, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the general trade union confederation of romania, and the romanian delegation he is leading arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

warmly welcoming the delegation at the airport were comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; comrade liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading comrades of the organizations concerned shen chien, jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, liu ke-ming and hsing jen-hsien.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife were present.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Halmstad, Nov. 29, 1970)

olof palme, prime minister of sweden, received chao hsi-wu and pan chih-kang, leader and deputy leader of the chinese table tennis team participating in the 13th scandinavian international table tennis championships, and wang tung, chinese ambassador to sweden, this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the prime minister saw the matches today. he received at the stadium all the players of the chinese team and expressed welcome by shaking hands with all of them.

in the name of the whole team, chinese woman player cheng min-chih presented to prime minister olof palme an embroidered silk portrait of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao playing table tennis and a banner of the chinese table tennis team.

the prime minister noted that very friendly relations in all spheres exist between sweden and china and the people of the two countries and expressed the hope that these friendly relations will be further developed.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 9, 1970 No. 4795

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MAO'S PHILOSOPHIC THINKING

How Should We Study and Apply Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Profoundly and Well?

- Outline of a symposium of representatives of some advanced units on the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works in Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 17, 1970)

Answering the call issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people in Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province, are continuously carrying out in depth the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works. To strengthen leadership over this study movement now under way, the CCP committee of Chiangshan hsien, Chekiang Province, recently held a symposium of representatives of some advanced units on the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic works. Participants in this symposium exchanged experience in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works and warmly discussed the question of how Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking could be studied and applied profoundly and well.

To Study Profoundly, We Must Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Vigorously Destroy Idealism and Metaphysics

Tai Hsiang-mei (deputy secretary of Party branch of Ch'inchien brigade):

In order to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic works profoundly and well, it is necessary to continuously carry out revolutionary mass criticism and vigorously destroy idealism and metaphysics. This is very simple, because we cherish idealist and metaphysical things in our minds, and without

criticizing and toppling them, we cannot establish dialectical materialism and historical materialism in our minds. This is like what we do in farming. If we do not weed the fields, the rice seedlings cannot grow well.

Our brigade studies Chairman Mao's philosophic works every day. Actually it is fighting against idealism and metaphysics every day. Not to mention things of the long past, we may cite this instance:

After Jen-min Jih-pao carried an article on the study of philosophy by our brigade Party branch, some people began to foster conceit and complacency.

People who are "conceited" look at a question through the metaphysical point of view; their viewpoint is one-sided. They only see one side of a thing and do not see the other side and, what is more, do not see that, in given conditions, a thing may change in the opposite direction. One who does not understand this point does not understand Chairman Mao's dialectics.

Our Party branch grasped this question, linked it with renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agent in the philosophical field Yang Hsien-chen, took the conceit in our minds as a living target and relentlessly criticized idealism and metaphysics.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Modesty helps one to make progress, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." That is to say, if you are conceited when you become advanced, you will lag behind instead of going to the fore; when you lag behind, you will be modest and will turn advanced instead of lagging behind. With thinking enhanced, we can consciously grasp the dialectics of "one divides into two," find our shortcomings in the midst of achievements, actively make a revolutionary change and strive to be more advanced.

Wang Chin-k'ang (secretary of Party branch of Hunghsing brigade):

There is no construction without destruction. A fallacy does not topple if we do not criticize it. Only when we have criticized idealism and metaphysics in depth shall we be able to firmly establish dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Our brigade is situated in a mountain area where the mountains are high, the water of the streams is cold and the temperature is low. Is it possible for our grain yield to outstrip the "National Program for Agricultural Development"? Some people say: "It is possible. To make grain yield outstrip the 'Program,' we must grow double-cropping rice on the mountains." Some others say: "It is impossible. We can grow only one crop of paddy rice and one crop of maize a year. This is a hard and fast rule which cannot be altered."

Whether this rule can be "altered" or not reflects the two different world outlooks and the two different methodologies. People who think this "unalterable" regard a thing as static and do not see the factor of man's subjective initiative; this is a metaphysical point of view. People who think this "alterable" consider a thing through the viewpoint of development and see that a contradiction changes in given conditions; this is the viewpoint of dialectical materialism.

We organized all to take Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works, "On Contradiction" and "On Practice," as a weapon to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth and, quoting the fact that the per-mow output had risen from 200 or 300 catties to 500 or 600 catties, to criticize and topple the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint that the old rule was "unalterable." In the past few years, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching about "Practice, understanding, again practice, again understanding," we made experiments and summed up experience continuously. In the struggle against idealism and metaphysics, we eventually mastered the objective law of the high mountain and the cold water and succeeded in growing double-cropping rice on the high mountains. The grain yield exceeded 1,000 catties per mow.

Wang Chi-sheng (member of Party branch committee of Wangt'sun brigade):

To criticize and topple idealism and metaphysics, we also have to constantly link our actual thinking with our work, condemn the hardships caused by idealism and metaphysics and sum up the successes we have made by applying dialectical materialism and historical materialism. We have learned an impressive lesson in this respect.

In the past, I always failed to see my mistakes in work. During the great cultural revolution, the masses were very critical about me, and I was "resentful" of this. Last year, we came to Ch'inchien brigade to learn things and organized all to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works and to sum up experience and lessons in thinking and in work. It was not until then that I saw one truth: One who directs the work in accordance with Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics does his work well; one who is obsessed by idealism and metaphysics does his work poorly and suffers hardships.

This summing up and comparison, like a microscope, enabled me to see things clearly. In the past, I was blinded by idealism and metaphysics, so I made many mistakes. Now I deeply feel that the more relentlessly I criticize idealism and metaphysics, the deeper my feeling for Mao Tse-tung's thought will be and the higher my consciousness in studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works will surge.

To Carry Out Study More Profoundly, We Must Uphold the Philosophy of Struggle

Tai Hsiang-mei:

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." Philosophy comes into being and develops in the course of struggle and is a sharp weapon for carrying on the three great revolutionary movements. If we persist in studying and applying in the course of struggle, we can produce fast results. If we study philosophy without linking it with struggle, it is like "carrying water with a hamper" and is a waste of effort.

Wang Chin-k'ang:

Only by giving prominence to struggle can we learn a thing, understand it deeply and apply it. A landlord once secretly sent a parcel of brown sugar to my home. I was shocked at learning this. With this question in mind, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's doctrine on class struggle and understood that contradiction was universal and struggle was absolute. Formerly I misunderstood that the waves of class struggle would "subside" after the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement. Facts made me see that there was disquiet in this quiet and the class enemies had changed superficially but their reactionary nature did not change. That night, I got together the poor and lower-middle peasants to relentlessly criticize the class enemy's trick. I deeply realized that the course of study was a course of struggle and that the course of struggle was also a course of study.

Mao Hua-sung (secretary of Party branch of T'iench'ien brigade):

To persist in struggle, we must persist in dialectics. If we part with struggle, we are "combining two into one." In our daily life and in our minds, contradiction and struggle exist everywhere, there exists the struggle between materialism and idealism and there also exists the struggle between dialectics and metaphysics.

For example: One is devoted to the public interest and does farming for the revolutionary cause, but another holds that everyone should take care of himself. One thinks that the factor of man is primary and man definitely can overcome Heaven, but another holds that "everything is determined by destiny" and man depends on Heaven for food. The struggle between the two world outlooks is going on all the time and there is no room for compromise. Only by toppling the wrong things shall we be able to master the correct things.

Upon understanding this truth, we closely combine our study with the practice in the three great revolutionary struggles and relentlessly struggle against various kinds of erroneous ideas.

Chou Hai-shui (secretary of Party branch of Fengi brigade):

In our minds, the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology always "fight" against each other; this is struggle. The purpose of our studying philosophy is, through struggle, to actively create conditions for continuously revolutionizing our thinking.

In the past few years, I went five times to backward production teams and learned impressive lessons there. At the beginning, I had the wrong idea that it was a "loss" to go to a backward team. The people at home also pulled me back, saying that my income would decrease if I went from an advanced team to a backward one. I considered my personal interests in doing everything. This was an expression of the bourgeois world outlook.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." This change depends on our actively conducting ideological struggle.

Taking Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, I fought against my selfishness relentlessly and raised my consciousness in the class struggle. I realized that a communist should go to a place where there was difficulty. I convinced my family and consciously went to the backward team.

To Carry Out Study in Depth, We Must Use Our Brains More for the Revolutionary Cause

Wang Chin-k'ang:

In studying philosophy, we must go forward one step after another. An important thing is that we must use our brains for the revolutionary cause and pay particular attention to "conscientiousness." In the old society, I worked as a labor hand. Now I cannot read much. I study philosophy mainly through hard work and elaborate thinking. Usually when I meet a contradiction, I apply Chairman Mao's philosophic viewpoint in conscientiously analyzing it time and again and try to see which is in conformity with dialectics and which is not, ask more questions about it, and go into the whys and wherefores. I often bring with me Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" and read a passage from them during recess in the course of labor and before attending a meeting. I often study them and ruminate on them carefully. Sometimes I have to ruminate on a sentence for a few days. In this way, they were new to me the first time I read them but become familiar the second time. After reading them many times, I can apply them. I have deeply realized that one who is lazy in study is a fool in politics.

Wang Shao-fu (secretary of Party branch of Anchi brigade) and Mao Chien-chou (leader of a production team under Yafeng brigade):

"In doing anything, we should use our brains to think about it." This is true. In order to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking well, we must show no fear for contradiction and must not fear making strenuous efforts and racking our brains. In thinking about a problem, we must combine it with the three great revolutionary movements. In this way, the more we use our brains, the more vivid and active they will be.

Wang Hua-sung:

In studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, we must learn to analyze and study a problem and cultivate the habit of analyzing a thing. Some commune members of our brigade at first did not speak much at a meeting. Some people called them "old backward." I studied dialectics and got together with the comrade of the Party branch to make a concrete analysis of each of them, to distinguish the main stream from the side stream and to discover their enthusiasm in essence. The Party branch worked meticulously on each of them, making them change very quickly in the orientation of revolution. Many of them became activists. I learned that: Chairman Mao's

dialectics is a method of development and a method of analysis. The further we analyze a problem, the more deeply we can learn it and the more effectively we can apply it.

To Study in Greater Depth, We Must Create Multiple Forms and Methods of Study

Tai Hsiang-mei:

The method of study is very important. Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is not enough to set tasks, we must also solve the problem of the methods for carrying them out." It is still insufficient if the masses have the demand for studying philosophy but a good method of study is lacking.

Our experience is: The brigade sets up a central group responsible for the study of philosophy, which comprises Party members, cadres and some educated youths who go to the fore to learn some more things so as to lead the commune members in the study. Various production teams should also set up study groups and hold discussion and application meetings regularly in light of practice.

This is a good method of studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way. The commune members say this very well: In studying philosophy, we must make strenuous efforts and also have a good method. Only in this way can we have a real grasp of philosophy.

Chou Ch'ing-kuo (deputy secretary of Party branch of Ho-ao brigade) and Chou K'e-jen (tutor of study in this brigade):

Posting a tutor of the study of philosophy is also a good method. We have selected a few commune members, who are good in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and are cultured, to be tutors in the study of philosophy and to help the commune members in the study. During study, they also organize the commune members to talk about their study and application of philosophy and write articles of the speeches which are good, so as to exchange experience.

Cheng Chü-hsien (deputy commander of women's company of Hungch'i brigade):

Our brigade is situated in a mountain area. In the past, nine out of ten of the women poor and lower-middle peasants were illiterate. At the beginning, we found it hard to study. Later, we integrated the study of philosophy with the study of culture, so that we simultaneously learned philosophy and culture. With culture, we can understand Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking more deeply and study and apply it in a living way. Our brigade has more than 150 women poor and lower-middle peasants. They are divided into a few study groups. The method of one leading a few others is adopted to help the illiterate to study. In studying a quotation from Chairman Mao, they write it down commit it into memory and apply it. Going one step after another in this way, they make great progress and score fast results.

The Key To Conducting Study in Depth Lies in Strengthening the Party's Leadership

Wang Chin-k'ang:

Whether or not the Party branch grasps the study of philosophy is not a matter of little importance. I formerly thought that rural work could be done almost perfectly so long as I made strenuous efforts. Actually, I did not make efforts to the point but met failure time and again. After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic works, I was enlightened and realized the danger of subjectivism and metaphysics to the Party's cause. I also understood that: Whether or not we can apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in our work is a major problem concerning whether or not we can consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Upon understanding this point, we can consciously apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in strengthening the Party's ideological building and turn the Party branch into a strong bastion in leading the masses to carry out the three great revolutionary movements.

Tai Hsiang-mei:

In studying philosophy, it won't do without the Party's leadership. Parted from the Party's leadership, this study will be like a boat sailing in the river without a helmsman. We must carry out strictly and implement to the letter the clarion call issued by the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader. We must firmly carry out the call "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works" issued by the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party. The experience of our brigade Party branch is that the leading group must go to the fore to study, to talk and to apply. The commune members often say: "One village emulates another, one household emulates another, the commune members follow the cadres, the cadres follow the Party branch, and the Party branch follows its secretary." There is much sense in it.

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Scientific Research Promotes the Linking Up of Teaching With Reality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1970)

Our school is a teaching-production-scientific research "three-in-one" combination school. In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "Correct ideas come from social practice and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment," and on the basis of the demands of local agricultural production, we have established nine scientific research groups for the cultivation of fine seeds, for the making of growth substance 920, for reports on pests, for the artificial incubation of fish roe, and for the use of saccharified feed, with rather satisfying results. We feel that for middle schools to do scientific research is a fine way of implementing Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive, of realizing the integration of teaching with the three great revolutionary movements, of serving the three great revolutionary movements, and of enriching the contents of teaching materials. The "three-in-one" combination school should be the center of local scientific experiments and a base for popularizing advanced techniques. To investigate and solve key problems and weak links in local agricultural production is the main task of our scientific research.

The 920 team has succeeded in the indigenous production of growth substance 920, and has carried out comparative experiments on vegetable cultivation and hog-raising with gratifying results. Many poor and lower-middle peasants have come to the school from afar to purchase some of their own use. The group doing research on artificial incubation of fish roe has successfully carried out the incubation of the four major species of grass carp, black carp, silver carp and big head, which have multiplied into several million fry that can be supplied to the Yingch'ien, Chinp'an and Wuchifeng communes. The fruits of the research have given impetus to the development of agricultural production.

The scientific research of the school not only provides material gains to serve production, but, more important still, it trains talents for the countryside and popularizes techniques. In the course of scientific research, the students further established the thought of serving the three great revolutionary movements. They share the worries of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and think the thoughts of the poor and lower-middle peasants. When the fishes in the Ch'Unhsing production team of the Hsiangya brigade were infected with disease, the poor and lower-middle peasants asked the teachers and students of the artificial incubation team to help solve the problem. The teachers and students, with profound class feeling, immediately rushed to the fish farm, made investigation and research, analyzed the condition of the disease and, applying foreign methods in combination with indigenous methods, very quickly succeeded in curing the disease. The students are also a new force for the popularization of new agricultural techniques. A production team to which one of the students of the artificial incubation

group was attached,used to buy fry from outside. When this student returned there to popularize artificial incubation experience, the brigade requested him to provide guidance. They produced a large supply of fry that not only satisfied their own need but left enough to supply other people as well. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "This is our own technical force; their hearts and our thoughts are linked together."

In order to enable scientific research and teaching to be integrated better still, we are studying basic theories in our research. In the teaching of basic theories, lectures on the results of scientific research are given. For example, the artificial incubation of fish roe and the research into combining foreign and indigenous methods in the treatment of fish disease are jointly dealt with in the lectures in combination with relevant theories. How to measure the volume of water and how to use drugs together with the size of doses are among the knowledge of biology, chemistry and mathematics taught. At the same time, during lessons on basic agricultural knowledge, lectures are given on the meaning and methods of artificial incubation of fish roe as well as on the treatment of fish diseases. After the lectures what they have learned is immediately put into practice.

The integration of scientific research with teaching will enable the students to study and apply basic theories better in practice, and to learn the latest local scientific achievements. Scientific research has enriched the contents and improved the quality of teaching. At present, scientific research in our school is playing a more and more prominent role in promoting the integration of teaching with reality.

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INDOCTRINATION

Applying Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking in Consciously Remolding World Outlook

by

Wu Yün-fu (吴运富), fighter of a certain unit of the Liberation Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 17, 1970)

I joined the army in 1968 upon leaving the middle school. In the past two years, with the help of the leadership and the comrades and through the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, I made some achievements in remolding my world outlook. I have deeply realized: Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics is the method of fundamental change in world outlook. Only by mastering Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics and relentlessly breaking down the erroneous ideas of idealism and metaphysics shall we be able to treat ourselves through the viewpoint of "one divides into two," guard against conceit in the face of achievements, keep our heads "clear" in the midst of praises, march forward one step after another on the road of ideological revolutionization and gradually bring about a fundamental change in world outlook.

The following is an account of my experience in studying and applying Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics and, in the practice of remolding world outlook of how I approached and solved the several problems I met.

How Did I Treat Myself?

I was 17 when I joined the army. I was bent on doing something great in the army. In the company of new soldiers, I felt very much I was superior to others. I thought to myself: First, I came of a worker family, I had a good family background, and my father and elder brother were communists. Second, I was intelligent and capable. I won the championship in a table-tennis tournament in the hsien when I was 13. Third, I rose in rebellion when the great cultural revolution broke out and I was leader of a rebellion group.

These originally were favorable conditions for sustained revolution. But, I fostered "conceit" and carried an ideological load. I thought only of revolutionizing other people and did not think of revolutionizing myself. As a result, I did not get along well with other people and refused to accept criticism by other people. Other people were critical about me, and I also felt depressed. I said to myself: I have not worked very well in the company of new soldiers. When I am in the company of veteran soldiers I shall show you my feats!

As soon as I came to the company of veteran soldiers, the leadership sent me to do support-agriculture work and assigned two production teams with "long-existing, big and difficult problems" to me and Wang Ch'ing-hai, another

new fighter. I was very happy at the moment. I thought: I was formerly leader of a rebellion group. Now I am sent to grasp a small production team. I have no doubt about it. On the other hand, Wang Ch'ing-hai belonged to a low cultural level. He blushes even when speaking to a group of people. He definitely can "find no way" to lead a production team.

Things happened contrary to my expectation. Not long after he went to the production team, Wang Ch'ing-hai opened a new way. The commune revolutionary committee also held an on-the-spot meeting in the production team where he was. In the production team for which I was responsible, however, the masses could not be aroused despite my efforts and I was worried.

This incident provoked my deep thought: Why is it that I formerly had "no doubt" but now have "problems"? Why is it that I thought Wang Ch'ing-hai could "find no way" and yet he now has "found a way"?

I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "The change in world outlook is something fundamental" and "A thing can always be divided into two parts." I analyzed my conditions before I joined the army and I became clear-headed. I discovered that filthy things were still hiding deep in my innermost being and I really needed remolding.

I was fond of playing table-tennis when I was young. After winning the championship in the hsien tournament, I was singled out by a deputy hsien chief. He patted me on my shoulder, saying: "Young chap! Do a good job of it! When you are good at it, you can have what you want, and your prospects won't be gloomy." After that, I was more enthusiastic in practicing table-tennis and was determined to establish myself in the field of table-tennis. Dominated by this thinking, I played table-tennis from the hsien level to the provincial level, winning certificates and cups. My fame soared higher and higher and I was ingrained all the more with the self-interests of striving for personal benefits. Gradually, I changed in feeling and in attitude. I was conceited and complacent; I looked down upon other comrades.....

After recalling and analyzing my past, I saw clearly the natural features of my world outlook and deepened my understanding of Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "one divides into two." I realized that: Like all other things, my thinking can be divided into two. I should not confine my scope to the side of achievements while neglecting the other side of the need of remolding. My good family background cannot replace the remolding of world outlook. My intelligence and capability cannot insure me against revisionism and degeneration. Revolutionizing other people cannot replace revolutionizing myself. If I do not consciously accept remolding by Mao Tse-tung's thought, I shall be remolded by the bourgeoisie without being aware of it. If I see no problem in myself, I am holding an idealist viewpoint; this means that I need to remold myself all the more intensively. The most fundamental difference between me and Wang Ch'ing-hai is seen in the feeling for Chairman Mao and the consciousness in remolding world outlook.

Formerly I also had studied Chairman Mao's works and criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary line, but because I did not have a correct view of myself, I often failed to study and criticize to the point. Through this incident, I deeply realized that I must judge myself through the viewpoint of "one divides into two" and intensively remold my world outlook.

How Did I Approach the Relationship Between the Study of Philosophy and the Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line?

I have learned this from the practice in class struggle: The world outlook and the problem of the line are closely linked together. When subjective idealism flashes across the mind, the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is deviated instantly. Only by raising the struggle between dialectical materialism and subjective idealism in our minds to the high plane of the struggle between the two lines shall we be able to have a real grasp of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

In May last year, I came to do support-agriculture work in Chichiang No. 4 team in Yushu hsien. This was a comparatively advanced production team. After coming to this team, I always ruminated on the question of how to make this team more advanced. After an investigation, I discovered that this production team was good in every aspect except that it lagged behind other production teams in grain output. I thought in myself: This team has an excellent political aspect. If it also goes to the fore in production, then the spot where I stay to do support-agriculture work will have "no defect." I called on the leading group of this production team to study the question at once. I set up a study class to grasp production and, meanwhile, I went out early in the morning, leading the commune members to work in the fields until it was dark.

Beyond my expectation, some time later, the team did not go to the fore in production but, on the contrary, met a big heap of problems. The class enemies came out in the open to violate the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production. The struggle between the two lines also became very violent. I was then really confused, and my enthusiasm was half dampened.

Where was the fault? I opened Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and read it conscientiously. I blushed with shame when I came to the passage, "Only those who are subjective, one-sided and superficial in their approach to problems will smugly issue orders or directives the moment they arrive on the scene, without considering the circumstances, without viewing things in their totality (their history and their present state as a whole) and without getting to the essence of things (their nature and the internal relations between one thing and another). Such people are bound to trip and fall." I discovered that I had proceeded from "self-interests" and looked at a problem through the viewpoint of subjective idealism and, for this reason, the conclusion I drew was invariably subjective, one-sided and superficial. I did not see the current situation clearly and could not grasp the basic points, so that in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I swayed

from the "Left" to the Right, went from one extreme to another and used one tendency to cover another. If I went on in this way, I surely would trip and fall.

Then, how should I judge the situation in Chichiang No. 4 team? I relentlessly fought against my self-interests, studied and applied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In exposing the essence of the course of development of a thing, it is necessary to expose the particularity of the various aspects of the contradictions in this course." I analyzed the various contradictions in Chichiang No. 4 team, such as the contradiction between the poor and lower-middle peasants and the class enemies, the contradiction between the advanced and the backward, the contradiction between the leadership and the masses, etc. Obeying Chairman Mao's teachings about grasping the principal contradiction, the universality and particularity of contradictions, I grasped the principal contradiction between the poor and lower-middle peasants and the class enemies and compared the comparatively advanced Chichiang No. 4 team with another comparatively backward team--a spot where I had been when I did support-agriculture work. I realized that:

Class struggle exists in advanced units as well as in backward units; this is the universality of contradiction. But, class struggle often expresses itself more acutely in a backward unit and appears to be comparatively "quiet" in an advanced unit; this is the particularity of contradiction. The class enemies in an advanced unit and those in a backward unit will not accept their defeat lying down but will carry out sabotage and make trouble; this is the universality of contradiction. But, a backward unit does not have a clear class front and the masses there are not so conscious as the masses of an advanced unit in carrying out the struggle between the two lines, so that the class enemies there often adopt relatively overt tactics in their activities, whereas an advanced unit has a relatively clear class front and the masses there are more conscious in carrying out the struggle between the two lines, so that the class enemies there often adopt comparatively covert tactics in their activities; this is the particularity of contradiction. Problems exist in an advanced unit as well as in a backward unit; this is the universality of contradiction. But, the problems of a backward unit often are easily exposed while those of an advanced unit often are easily covered up; this is the particularity of contradiction. If we fail to see this particularity, we shall be confused by the phenomenal "quiet" in an advanced unit and deceived by the class enemy's superficial honesty. We shall fail to see the surging waves behind the "quiet" and the reactionary nature of the enemy's "honesty." Thus, we do not see any problem in an advanced unit. How can we avoid making mistakes then?

After making this analysis, I became clear-headed and was filled with vigor. Immediately I got together with the leading group of this team to set up a study class to analyze the current situation afresh, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in the whole team, to launch face-to-face struggle against the class enemies and to uncover the class enemies" sinister conspiracy of violating the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production. The poor and lower-middle peasants greatly heightened their consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

They made revolution in an earth-shaking manner, carried out production vigorously and made combat preparedness in a down-to-earth manner. The Chichiang No. 4 team became an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in Changchun area.

How Did I Evaluate My Achievements?

Because I tightly grasped the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works and made some achievements in my work, I was given the title of a pace-setter in the study of Chairman Mao's works by the regimental leadership in November last year. My position was heightened and my honor enhanced. I felt somewhat elated in the midst of praises and always held that I was an activist and must behave with dignity. It was obvious that I was the youngest among members of the gun-carriage group. But, I put on airs as if I was the eldest among them and often spoke in the tone of command. Precisely at this juncture, two things gave me a great shock.

In a driving training, I gave the driver a good scolding because he drove too slowly and did not act bravely. The comrades said that "my temper became bad after I had been promoted to be an officer."

On another occasion, our company was carrying out practice of combat and firing. Before firing started, I called an assembly beside the gun-carriage. I gave this order: "Our truck has won the four-good title in the past nine years. We must fight heroically. We are only allowed to fight well and are disallowed to fight badly!" What I said was not very serious, but the artillery officer, fearing that he would be criticized if the firing did not hit accurately, mounted the truck and got nervous. I was very much annoyed at this. But, when summing up experience, the comrades directed the spearhead at me. The driver pointed out straightforwardly: "We only thought of fighting to show the power of our carriage. Why didn't we think of showing the power of the country and the army? It looked as if the artillery officer fired the gun. Actually, the gun-carriage commander was conducting a military competition!"

After these two incidents, the ideological struggle became very violent in myself. I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teachings, "If we fail to restrain and remold the fervor and one-sidedness of a petty-bourgeois revolutionary, we shall easily cherish subjectivism" and "All things invariably have a dual character." I realized that:

Throughout the course of remolding of world outlook, there exists the struggle between the two opposites, namely, progress and standstill, and these two opposites are interchangeable in given conditions. Achievement and its role have the dual character. On the one hand, they are the condition for developing the achievement and winning still greater victories. On the other hand, they are the condition for self-conceit and standstill. This also reflects the contradiction between the subjective and the objective. Objectively, my position has changed and I have gained greater honor. Subjectively, I have also changed. The subjective and the objective together give rise to a new contradiction. It is absolute that the revolutionary cause must win, but the results we win in revolution are relative.

The development of the revolutionary cause is without limit, but our contribution always has limits. The subjective remolding invariably will push forward the development of the objective world, whereas the development of the objective world definitely will suggest new problems continuously for the subjective remolding. Chairman Mao's materialist dialectics teaches us that we must make revolution, struggle and advance. If we are conceited in the face of achievements, we are going against materialist dialectics and will lag far behind the rapidly developing situation of the revolution and become half-baked revolutionaries.

From this I learned still more deepy the truth of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind." After that, I constantly fought against my conceit and subjective idealism and modestly learned from the comrades. I continuously asked the comrades to criticize me, going from the gun-carriage to the platoon and from the platoon to the company. I learned to discuss and do things with the masses, thereby promoting revolutionization of my thinking.

How Did I Evaluate Vigor in Work?

After I had made some achievements, the leadership and the comrades bade me time and again to make effort and advance continuously and forbade me to go downhill. Each time they did so, I was always filled with confidence and felt that I had inexhaustible vigor. I went to work early in the morning and came off work late in the night. I kept my temper and did not stay idle.

Not long after that, however, somebody with whom I was comparatively familiar and who formerly worked very vigorously but later made mistakes, was punished and felt depressed. This incident gave me a great shock. I recalled many people whose activities in society were only short-lived and I thought of a great deal of other things. I asked myself: Why does Chairman Mao say that the intellectuals who have not been remolded "often tend to be subjective and individualistic"? Why does he say that "they often tend to be impractical in their thinking and irresolute in action"? Why does he say that "some of them will drop out of the revolutionary ranks at critical moments and become passive"? Why does he say that "a few of them may even become enemies of the revolution?"

With this series of questions in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence and treat its appearance merely as an usher at the threshold, and once we cross the threshold, we must grasp the essence of the thing; this is the only reliable and scientific method of analysis."

I realized that: Chairman Mao wants us to see the essence of a thing through its appearance because the appearance can be seen and felt while the essence of a thing is invisible and cannot be felt. Some appearances correctly reflect the essence of a thing, some others distort the essence of a thing, and still some others camouflage the essence of a thing. Similar appearances may reflect things which are different in essence, and different appearances may also reflect things of similar essence.

Class struggle is the main cause of all social phenomena, and the struggle between the public and the self-interests is the main root of all ideological contradictions.

I analyzed the question of vigor in work by applying Chairman Mao's viewpoint of seeing the essence of a thing through its appearance. Vigor in work is an appearance; it is determined by one's world outlook. In making revolution, some people devote themselves to the public while some other people aim at self-interests, some people cherish the great aim of communism and some other people aim at the "small target" of individualism. Those people whose world outlook has not been thoroughly remolded are influenced by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of merging the public with the private" and often try to attain their personal aim by deeds of "devotion to the public." These people cherish a "small target" and, before attaining their "small target," act as if they made all-out efforts to attain the great target. After attaining their "small target," they give up the great target, try to muddle through and work perfunctorily. When failing to attain the "small target," they may even give up the great target, turn back, sit idle and, eventually, ignore the great target.

There also existed in my mind the "self-interests" and the struggle between the great target and the "small target." Before the "small target" is toppled completely, it is impossible to establish the great target. Today, I may join the revolutionary ranks while cherishing the "small target" and, by tomorrow, I also may drop out of the revolutionary ranks for the sake of the "small target."

Why was it that I had "self-interests" in my mind and yet I still could work vigorously within a short period of time? Chairman Mao teaches us: "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change." The change from being advanced to being backward and from going uphill to going downhill has to take a course of time, and this change takes place in given conditions. Before the revolutionary needs and the individual wishes clash, this change does not necessarily occur, and one still works vigorously. But, the "self-interests" in one's mind are the internal causes of one's change in the direction of non-revolution while the existence of class struggle in society is the condition of this change. The struggle between the public and the self-interests cannot be compromised. Once the personal interests cannot be attained, one will invariably change in the opposite direction.

I remember that I was happy and worked vigorously when I was commended but became depressed and worked passively when I was criticized. I realize that: Judging from appearances, commendation results in vigorous work while criticism results in passive work, but they are the same in essence. This shows that if the question "for whom?" is not solved it will result in great danger.

Through this analysis, I drew such a conclusion: In making revolution, I must revolutionize myself and do so honestly, too. If I still cherish a bit of the self-interests, I am mining a bomb in my mind and, when

personal interests clash with the needs of the revolution, the fuse will be ignited and the "self-interests" will explode. If I do not fight against self-interests, I am damaging the revolution as well as myself. To make revolution my whole life, I must go through remolding as long as I live.

How Did I Handle Setbacks?

In March this year, our company carried out training of a 1,000-li march with carriage-drawn artillery. I told myself that our carriage had the glorious history of accident-free driving in 18 years and we should allow no accident this time. During the training, however, the No. 2 carriage bumped our carriage and damaged the fender of our carriage. After the training, I heard some comrades of the No. 2 carriage say that our carriage had damaged the wheel-cap of their carriage. I was very much annoyed at hearing this. I wanted to call on them to make clear who had caused the clash. As soon as this idea flashed acrossed my mind, I realized that my idea of preserving my honor was "playing its role."

It was already very late in the night when the damaged part of our carriage was repaired. I lay on my bed but could not go into sleep. Why did my idea of personal fame and gain which I thought had been struggled against and overcome, recur? Bearing this question in mind, I studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Things are not uniform when contradiction exists. When the contradiction has been overcome, things become uniform for the time being; but a new contradiction will soon come into being and the things will not be uniform again, and this new contradiction needs to be overcome." I realized that: The protractedness of and the setbacks in class struggle determines that the struggle between the public and the self-interests in our minds takes a long time and may meet setbacks. Only by continuously remolding our world outlook and fighting against self-conceit and guarding against complacency shall we be able to diminish and minimize the setbacks.

That night, I could not go into sleep. Early next morning, I got up and came to the neighboring mausoleum of martyrs. I looked at the monument there and felt restlessness in my mind. I recited tacitly Chairman Mao's teaching: "Countless revolutionary martyrs have laid down their lives in the interests of the people, and our hearts are filled with pain as we the living think of them--can there be any personal interest, then, that we would not sacrifice or any error that we would not discard?" I told myself: The little achievement I have made appears to be so insignificant when compared with the feats and merits of the revolutionary martyrs. What is it that we should be "conceited" with? What is it that we should "preserve"? I could not help raising my right arm and made this solemn oath before the martyrs: Respected and beloved revolutionary martyrs, may you rest assured. We continue to walk the road which you did not finish walking. We shall carry on forever the cause you did not complete.

After that, I made up my mind to launch a life-and-death struggle against the bourgeois ideas in my mind. I got myself a little notebook in which I copied down more than 170 quotations from Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung about

"breaking down complacency and fighting against self-conceit" and remolding world outlook. I constantly studied them and compared my deeds with them. I also paid attention to mastering the law of easy occurrence of setbacks: being conceited after a victory, working passively after a defeat, being disheartened in the face of difficulty, taking a conservative stand in the face of honor, etc. I launched an offensive in remolding world outlook and took measures to prevent and minimize setbacks. When setbacks occurred, I showed no fear of them but consciously uncovered the contradictions, turned these setbacks into a motive force in my advance and quickened the remolding of world outlook.

I have made some achievements in remolding world outlook. I am determined, in the future, to make still more strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, to take my progress as a new starting point of the sustained revolution, to take my duty as an outpost in attaining the great target. I am also determined to serve as a soldier my whole life for the purpose of realizing communism. I shall never leave the battlefield until all enemies have been wiped out.

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Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Postscript:

Comrade Wu Yün-fu is a 19-year-old youth who joined the army less than three years ago. He diligently studies Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and has made much progress ideologically and scored good results in his work. This is a new atmosphere resulted from the nationwide popularization of Mao Tse-tung's thought during the great proletarian cultural revolution. It testifies once again to the fact that it is entirely possible for the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to master Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. It also fully demonstrates that "once the correct ideas characteristic of the advanced class are grasped by the masses, these ideas turn into a material force which changes society and changes the world."

Comrade Wu Yün-fu's advanced deed of studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in a living way has given us a precious enlightenment.

The purpose of our studying philosophy is, first of all, to apply it in remolding world outlook. World outlook is the "main switch" of a man. At any time and in any place, a revolutionary has the question of how to treat himself. In making revolution, he has the question of how to evaluate his vigor in work. In the course of making revolution, he may meet questions of how to handle the line, how to handle achievements and how to handle setbacks. All these questions are determined by world outlook. They are to be approached and solved either by the world outlook of the dialectical materialism of the proletariat or by the world outlook of idealism and metaphysics of the bourgeoisie. They are to be approached and solved either consciously or "spontaneously." Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking is the revolutionary and scientific world outlook and methodology of the proletariat

in knowing and remolding the world. In the practice of revolution, if we study and apply Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking diligently and in a living way, we can master the "main switch," consciously discard the viewpoint of idealism and metaphysics, gradually establish the viewpoint of dialectical materialism, revolutionize our thinking and achieve scientific thinking.

Philosophy is the outline and summary of the knowledge of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment. Its aim is to study the things characteristic of the law of the three great revolutionary movements. In studying philosophy, we must link it with the practice in the three great revolutionary movements and, after summing up our experience, find out the things characteristic of the law and then apply these things to the new practice in the revolution, so as to achieve a second flying leap forward. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have the deepest feeling for Chairman Mao and for the socialist cause and are the most experienced in practice. They study philosophy while bearing in mind the questions met in the practice in the three great revolutionary movements and apply to the practice in the three great revolutionary movements what they have learned. They follow the course of "practice, understanding, again practice, again understanding." They repeat this course time and again and without end. After each practice, they raise their understanding one step. With understanding raised, they take one step further to win "freedom" in practice and will act more consciously. This method of studying philosophy is entirely agreeable to the Marxist-Leninist epistemology. That is why they have studied philosophy with the best results and applied it in the most living way.

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Railway Locomotive Section Party Committee Secretary Reports on Remolding World Outlook by Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 2, 1970)

following is an account by shang pao-heng, secretary of the communist party committee of the kuyen locomotive section of the tientsin railway sub-bureau, of how he remoulded his world outlook by making a living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works.

i formerly was a locomotive driver and became head of the kuyen locomotive section in 1957. when the revolutionary committee of our section was established in 1968 the masses elected me its vice-chairman. with the founding of the new party committee i was elected secretary of the party committee. over the past two years and more i have studied and applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works in a living way, conscientiously changed my subjective world and raised my consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

always shoulder heavy responsibilities for revolution

chairman mao teaches: "the ceaseless emergence and ceaseless resolution of contradictions is the dialectical law of the development of things." this applies to the question of remoulding one's world outlook. soon after the establishment of the revolutionary committee of our section, it began implementing chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". a handful of class enemies chose that moment to adopt an ultra "left" pose and spread an anarchistic trend to sabotage socialist transportation. some people did not see through their intrigues at first and parrotted what they said. i lost heart and for a time became passive and waited, thinking that it was better to wait for specific instructions from the above before acting. dominated by this thought, i was timid and overcautious in dealing with everything and immersed myself in work, saying very little.

a veteran worker, seeing how cautiously i was handling problems, had a serious word with me: "we elected you to wield power for the proletariat; but you're not exercising power in the public interests. you think of your own interests all day long." this was a pointed criticism. i recalled that it was chairman mao who had liberated me from the abyss of suffering in the old society and it was mao tsetung thought which had nurtured me, an ordinary worker, into a member of the glorious communist party and a government cadre. now i was being irresponsible toward revolutionary work and certainly was not living up to chairman mao's education. my consciousness raised, i began to take the initiative in handling problems. i made up my mind to shoulder responsibilities for the revolution, make a living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the course of struggle, remould my world outlook conscientiously and dedicate all my efforts to chairman mao and the party.

casting aside the self-interest in my mind, i had revolutionary enthusiasm. i gained a deeper understanding of the danger of the evil trend in our section. personnel of the chinese people's liberation army supporting the left helped me. i took the lead in strongly criticizing the ultra "left" trend. this set off a big debate on four questions in the section: is it necessary to carry out rules and regulations to ensure safety and quality; is it necessary to have a business accounting system to reduce costs and increase state accumulation; is it necessary to raise the technical level, go full steam ahead with technical innovations and follow our country's own road in developing railways; in short, is it necessary to carry through the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism"? chairman mao teaches: "there can be no differentiation without contrast. there can be no development without differentiation and struggle." through this debate the workers heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fostered the concept of keeping the whole situation in mind while working at their posts and doing a good job in driving and repairing the locomotives for the revolution. a completely new situation was created.

never stop on road of continuing revolution

since entering the great 70's, our kuyeh locomotive section, like units throughout the country, has undergone great changes and achieved new successes in struggle-criticism-transformation under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. many fraternal units have visited us and praised us. the praise made us think that since the kuyeh locomotive section had become known nationally, we had done enough. in the first half of this year, the leadership decided that the locomotive section should do major overhauls that the whole plant used to do so that the plant would have more manpower for producing new locomotives and meet the rapid development of nation-wide industrial and agricultural production. this plan embodied chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." but i had never considered this task and so was not prepared ideologically. although i accepted the task, i felt hard-pressed. then i decided to handle this contradiction by cutting down the number of overhauls done for other sections. i was surprised when many comrades opposed this when i put my proposal to the party committee meeting. i lost sleep several nights worrying about this. i repeatedly studied chairman mao's philosophic works. chairman mao teaches: "the history of mankind is one of continuous development from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. this process is never-ending.... therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." i came to understand that there is no end to making revolution, and production never remains at the same level. my desire to cut down the number of overhauls reflected the metaphysical view-point of "no more room for raising production" and "all potentials have been tapped". if we did not do away with such ideas, we could not repair the locomotives.

my consciousness raised, i first reviewed my wrong ideas before the cadres and fought self and criticized revisionism. then we organized the veteran workers of the shifts and groups concerned to run study classes of mao tsetung thought.

we were determined to mobilize the masses to undertake the task of overhauling locomotives. hearing this, some veteran workers were excited and said: "our section can do it. this shows chairman mao's trust in the working class. we must win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland. no matter how great the difficulties, we must surmount them." the workers of many shifts and groups vied with each other in making pledges. a revolutionary atmosphere of great purposefulness prevailed throughout the section. this was a big lesson to me. comparing myself with the masses, i felt how superficially i had remoulded my world outlook. i studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works "on practice", "on contradiction" and "where do correct ideas come from?" with the masses and applied chairman mao's materialist dialectics in guiding our work and solving knotty problems in overhauling the locomotives. the concerted efforts of our section enabled us to complete the first locomotive overhaul before july first this year. for the first time in its forty-year history the kuyen locomotive section overhauled a locomotive.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its own world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie." i have come to understand in the course of practical struggle that each class has its own world outlook and that a given world outlook generates a given line of action. only by fostering the proletarian world outlook can we carry out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

EXEMPLARY WORKER

Wang Chin-tai--A Chinese Veteran Worker Devoted to Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1970)

a veteran worker in the chinese people's liberation army has been praised by the masses as a man who always acts in the interests of the revolution.

wang chin-tai, who works in a factory under the p.l.a. general logistics department, joined the revolution 30 years ago. throughout these years, he has adhered to chairman mao's teaching: "put the revolution, work and others first."

during the revolutionary wars and in the period of socialist construction, wang chin-tai has worked selflessly and contributed his share to the revolution. he has been commended time and again as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and has had the honour to see our great leader chairman mao on four occasions.

wang chin-tai joined the revolutionary ranks during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and was wounded in battle. since liberation, he has firmly kept in mind chairman mao's statement at the second plenary session of the seventh central committee of the party: "to win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li.... the chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous." wang chin-tai always asks to work in places where the conditions are the hardest so as to do his best for the people of china and the world.

in 1950, he took part in a project to build a new factory. water, electricity and other supplies were inadequate at first and the living conditions were poor. wang chin-tai was then the leader of a building brigade. during the day, he and his comrades-in-arms did prospecting and surveying in the mountains; at night, they studied the next day's work in a shed built of woven rushes. the place was so cold in winter that when they tried to dig the foundation a pick would only scar the frozen ground, and water for mortar froze before the mixing was completed. in the face of formidable difficulties, wang chin-tai displayed a dauntless revolutionary spirit and whatever the job, he was always the first to start and the last to stop. when the factory was completed, he immediately went off to a new construction site to take part in a new battle.

in the spring of 1968, when the seventh factory he helped to build was about to go into operation, wang chin-tai heard that another new factory was going to be built. he promptly went to the party committee and was the first to apply to go. his application, however, was rejected because of his advanced age and poor health. but he insisted, saying "the older i get, the more eager i am to make new contributions to the revolution." he sent in one application after another and the party committee finally agreed.

the project required large quantities of stone. wang chin-tai organized the workers to study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. they decided to quarry stone on the nearby mountains. carrying a hammer and food, wang chin-tai led some young comrades to the mountains. the day was cold and windy and the mountain path was rugged and steep. they had to fight every step forward. wang chin-tai recited chairman mao's great teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." he and his comrades explored all the surrounding ravines, climbed dozens of peaks and finally found stone suited to their purpose.

an important question in building factories in the mountains was how to prevent attacks by mountain torrents. to solve this problem, wang chin-tai always went up the mountain when it was raining to see which way the mountain torrent flowed and the volume of it. one day, a heavy downpour hit the area and the biggest mountain torrents in many years rushed down. regarding this as the best opportunity for investigation, wang chin-tai took up a spade and went out with a comrade. there was a roaring wind, the rain lashed them and they kept being hit by pebbles and twigs swept down by the torrents. wang chin-tai ignored all this. sometimes he fell, but he would rise to his feet and go on. he struggled in the rain for ten hours and got all the relevant data about the mountain torrents. back at the construction site, he noted down the data and discussed them with the comrades concerned. they readjusted the depth and width of the ditches according to the geological conditions and solved the drainage problem. this accelerated the progress of the project. the factory was completed and put into operation half a year ahead of schedule.

in the past two years, wang chin-tai's health has become poorer and he often has stomach cramps. but he never frets. he had serious stomach trouble in the summer of last year. but when the sound of thunder and rain woke him late one night, he immediately thought of the large quantity of building material stacked on the worksite and was worried that it might be washed away by flood. regardless of his

pain, he got up and ran to the worksite. when he saw the rainproof cover of the stack of material for making doors and windows had been blown open by the wind, he climbed onto the three-metre-high stack and using all his might, replaced the cover. he also removed some cement to safety. by this time all the workers in the factory had arrived and the other material was soon all covered, thus preventing the loss of state property.

thorough hospital check-up showed that he had many ailments and that his illness was far more serious than he had said. the factory leadership decided to send him to peking for medical treatment. the day before he was to leave, some people came to see him, but could not find him anywhere. finally, they discovered him at the worksite. holding his red-covered treasured book in one hand and a levelling staff in the other, he was discussing the finishing work of the project with comrades of the building team and other workers. with tears in their eyes, they said to him: "you are very ill, why don't you tell us sooner ..." comrade wang chin-tai, whose heart is closely linked with those of the revolutionary masses, understood their feelings for him. he cut them off and said cheerfully: "what's there to be afraid of? as long as i live, even for a minute, i will work for the revolution. i will continue to do my bit for the revolution as long as i breathe. until communism has been constructed, i will not put down the levelling staff in my hand." these simple words fully show wang chin-tai's profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao, express a communist's iron oath to help liberate all mankind and show the loyalty of the working class for the revolutionary cause.

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in daily life, wang chin-tai makes strict demands on himself. he lives a simple and plain life, and pays great attention to his class brothers. he has an old army uniform which he has worn from the time of the war of resistance against japanese aggression. the uniform has been repeatedly mended, with patches upon patches. but when he saw a fellow worker at the worksite who had not brought enough clothing, he immediately took off his woollen pull-over and gave it to the worker as a present.

wang chin-tai spends very little on himself. when he heard that an old worker named li yung-kuei was in need of some money, he went to old li's home that very night and gave him 50 yuan. he did this in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other". in the past years, wang chin-tai has presented nearly 1,000 yuan of his savings to comrades in need.

wang chin-tai has boundless loyalty to the party. in the high tide of the nation-wide agricultural cooperative movement in 1956, wang chin-tai's home village also established a fully socialist advanced agricultural cooperative. on hearing this news, he at once wrote a letter of congratulations and sent his savings of 500 yuan to the cooperative for its common funds to support the people of his home village in advancing on chairman mao's road of cooperation.

encouraged by chairman mao's great call "people's communes are fine", his native village became part of a people's commune in 1958. on hearing this, wang chin-tai was even happier and wrote a letter that night to express his firm support for the people's commune and presented the people's commune with the timber that his family had set aside for building a house. he bought more than twenty bags of chemical

fertiliser for the commune so as to help it develop agricultural production. people said that wang chin-tai puts the interests of the party above all and is completely dedicated to the revolution, to work and to the masses, and never thinks of himself.

wang chin-tai is a veteran worker who acts consistently in the interests of the revolution. this depends on invincible mao tsetung thought. he was born in a poor peasant family and, at the age of 13, became an apprentice in a capitalist factory and then a farmhand for a landlord at the age of 16. he suffered exploitation and oppression so that he has deep hatred for the class enemy and boundless love for the communist party and chairman mao. he often said that chairman mao is the great liberator of the working people and our guide in making revolution; people who want to make revolution must study chairman mao's writings and follow his teachings. the "selected works of mao tsetung" were first distributed throughout the country in 1951. on hearing this good news, wang chin-tai braved the blazing sun and climbed over mountains to get to town, running over five kilometres. but it was dark before he arrived and too late to buy the precious books. he waited until the next day and got the works of chairman mao that he wanted so eagerly. as soon as he got back to the construction site, he proposed to the party branch that a chairman mao's works study group be set up. he organized the first one in the no. 3 building brigade he headed at the construction site.

wang chin-tai had many difficulties in studying because he has not had much education. furthermore, he had lost his left eye during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. he asked others to teach him to read and write and copied down quotations from chairman mao in big characters, then pasted them on the wall and studied every day. with a heart boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, he read the "selected works of mao tsetung" from volume one through volume four and chairman mao's five philosophic works, and has taken over 100,000 words of notes in the past dozen years. comrades say that wang chin-tai is absorbed in studying chairman mao's works and dedicates all his strength to the revolution. he is a model in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

AGRICULTURE

Southwest China Hsien Reaps Bumper Harvest

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 2, 1970)

yuhsi county on the yunnan-kweichow plateau, southwest china, reaped a bumper grain harvest this year. per-hectare yield reached 6.3 tons, which exceeds the target set by the "national programme for agricultural development", thanks to efforts made by the revolutionary people of various nationalities and the revolutionary committees at all levels in the county. irrigation projects were improved in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the guidance of chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai".

yuhsi county has large tracts of flat fertile land and has a mild climate. after people's communes were set up in 1958, the great leap forward year, construction of large-scale

irrigation projects began. a dozen of large and medium-sized reservoirs were built and hundreds of ponds dug. all the land, except that on the mountains, was brought under irrigation. grain output increased year after year. though the locality was struck by an unusually long drought in 1969, yuhsi county was still able to gather a good harvest.

some people became complacent and thought that yuhsi had increased its grain output enough for them to rest a little. the revolutionary committee of the county took note of this thinking and led the revolutionary masses in repeatedly studying chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." it urged the masses to take tachai brigade as their example and uncover contradictions to find where their district was lagging behind tachai. this educated the masses. they recognized that though yuhsi's natural conditions were better than those of tachai, the tempo of agricultural development was slower because the revolutionization of thinking of the leading body was poorer than that of tachai. so there was a large gap to bridge. freed of the erroneous view of complacency, the masses were determined to catch up with tachai so as to make a great contribution to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

with the specific problem of how they could develop agriculture in mind, the leading members of the revolutionary committee of the county went among the masses to investigate and study. they found that the plains had better irrigation facilities than the mountains. if more rice were to be grown on the mountains, the irrigation projects would have to be increased. there might not be any problem in transplanting in year of normal weather, but there would be difficulties if there was drought. after full discussion, they decided to build over 400 large, medium-sized and small irrigation projects before the transplanting season of 1970, including some 370 small irrigation projects in the mountainous areas and 12 power-driven pumping stations. the area under irrigation was expanded, creating favourable conditions for this year's good harvest.

all the projects had to be completed before the rice seedlings were transplanted. the work was hard and time was short. materials, funds and technical personnel fell short of need. bearing in mind the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle of the tachai people, the county revolutionary committee organized surveying teams which included poor and lower-middle peasants, leading cadres and technicians. an economical plan was drawn up by pooling the wisdom of the masses. led by the county revolutionary committee, the people's communes throughout the county made designs, collected funds and materials and built water conservancy projects by themselves. in the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the tungshan production brigade in yenho people's commune in nine months made a 480-metre-long tunnel which leads water uphill, turning 80 hectares of hills into fertile land.

after hard work one winter and the next spring, the county's people of various nationalities basically completed more than 400 big and small water conservancy projects which irrigate over 3,000 hectares of farmland. this and other measures, such as fertilizer, fine seeds and rational close-planting, brought about this year's bumper harvest.

INDUSTRY

First Large Automatic Coke-Oven Battery in Anhwei Province Goes into Operation Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 2, 1970)

the first big automatic coke-oven battery in anhwei province, east china, went into operation recently, so that coke need no longer be brought in from other provinces for the chemical fertilizer industry. this battery will be important in the development of the province's chemical fertilizer industry and agriculture.

the revolutionary workers of the no. 3 chemical construction company, builder of the project, firmly implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and worked to complete the project rapidly so as to support socialist construction and give the lie to the fallacy that "no local coal can be turned into coke fit for use in the chemical fertilizer industry" spread by liu shao-chi and his local agents.

the building and installation of such a battery usually calls for one thousand builders and one year of work. but the company had only the 500. the company's revolutionary committee led them in studying chairman mao's great teaching "we stand for self-reliance. we hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people." this sparked the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers. the 500 builders decided to finish the job without asking for more people. breaking barriers between trades, supporting one another and joining efforts in the socialist spirit of close coordination, they completed it in eight and a half months.

the major equipment for the battery, undertaken by other factories, was due to be delivered next year. the workers and cadres of the company made up their minds to make equipment themselves. they made part of it using methods of their own devising. at the same time, they sent people to the factories making the rest of the equipment to join them in the work. much of the equipment was delivered several months in advance. all this helped ensure advance operation of this big, automatic coke-oven battery.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

26th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation Marked in Shanghai, Wuhan and Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1970)

rallies were held today in shanghai, wuhan and kwangchow, warmly celebrating the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania. each rally was attended by more than 1,000 local revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

counsellor of the albanian embassy in china jovan andoni and his wife, commercial counsellor spiro rusha and his wife, and military attache avni hakani and his wife went specially to shanghai, wuhan and kwangchow respectively to attend the rallies. they were accorded a warm welcome.

present at the shanghai rally were wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien and yang fu-chen, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

present at the wuhan rally were tseng ssu-yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units and chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; liu feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; chang ti-hsuen, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee; tung ming-hui and hsia pang-yin, members of the c.p.c. central committee; fang ming, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee; and hsieh wang-chun, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee.

present at the kwangchow rally were liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and chiu kuo-kuang and wang shou-tao, members of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

comrades wang hung-wen, chang ti-hsuen and wang shou-tao spoke at the celebration rallies. they warmly praised the great successes the heroic albanian people, under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, had scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the previous 26 years. the albanian party of labour and the albanian people, they said, had all along held aloft the great banner of marxism-leninism and adhered to revolutionary principles. daring to struggle and to win victory, they had displayed unequalled revolutionary heroism in their dauntless struggles against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries, thus making outstanding contributions to the defence of marxism-leninism and supporting the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles. as a great beacon of socialism in europe, heroic albania

was shining forth with even greater splendour, they added. in their speeches, they warmly praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania personally forged by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. they said: this friendship and unity have stood the test of violent storms; come what may, we will forever unite, fight and win victory together with the fraternal albanian people.

comrades jovan andoni, spiro rusha and avni hakani spoke at the rallies. they described how the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, had won continuous brilliant victories in all fields by implementing the party's correct marxist-leninist line and comrade enver hoxha's teachings. they paid high tribute to the brilliant victories the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, had won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. they hailed the profound militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china, which was cultivated personally by comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. they said that the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china was based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship would last as long as the towering mountains of albania and china.

attending the rallies in the three places were also:

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai wang shao-yung, chou chun-lin, kao chih-jung, chou li-chin, chi ying-wu, feng kuo-chu and yen chang-ming;

leading members of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. wuhan units, the air force of the p.l.a. wuhan units, the p.l.a. hupeh provincial command and the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee pan chen-wu, hsiao chien, hsin chun-chieh and han ning-fu; and

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee yang mei-sheng, shan yin-chang, yu chen-no and teng hsiu-fang.

Nanking Rally Celebrates 26th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 2, 1970)

over one thousand revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in kiangsu province and nanking city held a rally here this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, and his wife specially came to nanking to attend the celebration rally. they were accorded a warm welcome.

present at the rally were wu ta-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, peng chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, chou kuan-wu, a leading member of the p.l.a. nanking units, yang kuang-ti, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, fang min, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

comrade wu ta-sheng and comrade jovan andoni spoke at the rally. their speeches were imbued with proletarian revolutionary feelings.

in his speech, comrade wu ta-sheng paid high tribute to the brilliant victories won by the heroic albanian people in socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 26 years under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. he said: "the militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people of china and albania are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and have stood the test of violent storms. they are unbreakable. we the people of kiangsu province and all commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army units stationed in kiangsu, like the armymen and people of the whole country, will resolutely follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings and always unite, fight and win victory together with the albanian people and the albanian people's army in the common struggle against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries."

in his speech, comrade jovan andoni described the great victories the albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, had won in every field. he warmly praised the great successes the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao, had achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. speaking of the close militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania, comrade andoni pointed out that this friendship had been forged by the albanian party of labour and the chinese communist party, two marxist-leninist parties, and by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, and it would last as long as the towering mountains of the two countries.

the speeches of comrade wu ta-sheng and comrade andoni were punctuated by warm applause.

CHINA AND CHILE

Profound Militant Friendship between Chinese and Chilean People

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 1, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a report entitled "profound militant friendship between the chinese and chilean people" by the chinese workers' delegation which attended the celebrations of the inauguration of president salvador allende of chile. excerpts from the report follow:

at the invitation of the unified centre of chilean workers, the chinese workers' delegation visited chile recently and attended the celebrations of the inauguration of president salvador allende gossens of the republic of chile. during the visit, we conveyed the warm congratulations of the chinese working class and people to president salvador allende and their cordial greetings to the chilean working class and people. although our visit lasted only 7 days, we have witnessed the firm determination of the chilean people to fight against u.s. imperialist plunder and interference, and to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. we also felt their militant friendship towards the chinese people and their deep respect for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. we were deeply moved by all this.

militant friendship brings a distant land near

bringing with us the profound friendship of the chinese working class and people, we left peking by plane and arrived in santiago, capital of chile, on the eastern shore of the pacific on the morning of october 31 after flying over asia, europe, africa, the atlantic, south america and the snow-capped andes mountains. when we alighted from the plane, many chilean friends and overseas chinese waiting at the airport waved and applauded, and went over to shake hands with us like long-separated friends and relatives. a number of chilean children presented us with bouquets of red oleanders. several workers carried a streamer inscribed with "welcome" in big chinese characters. people shook hands with us while saying cordially in chinese: "welcome, comrades exclamation" when we left the airport, a crowd of people at the entrance shouted: "long live the people's republic of china exclamation", "long live the chinese people exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chilean and chinese people exclamation" on the way from the airport to the hotel, a chilean friend accompanying us said: "it is said that peking and santiago are the two capitals in the world with the greatest distance from each other. in fact, we are neighbours linked by only a stretch of water (the pacific)". we replied: "the warm welcome given us by the chilean people makes us feel at home. it is the common struggle against imperialism that has brought us together closely."

chilean people's lofty spirit of militant unity against imperialism

on the afternoon of november 3, president salvador allende received and gave a reception for the chinese workers' delegation and scores of trade union delegations from other countries at la moneda palace. when president allende shook

hands with us, we warmly congratulated him and wished further development to the friendship between the chinese and chilean people. he also spoke warmly and friendly to us.

on november 5, a mammoth mass meeting of 100,000 people was held at the national stadium in santiago in celebration of the inauguration of president allende. the meeting fully demonstrated the heroism and revolutionary enthusiasm of the chilean people who are united in combat against u.s. imperialism. the oval spectators' stand was filled to capacity with people in their colourful holiday dresses. representatives of mass organizations from many latin american countries were also present, a fact showing the mutual solidarity of the latin american people in fighting. the stadium is situated at the foot of the andes. one can see their towering peaks from the rostrum. in the course of the meeting, a man dressed up like a valiant cavalier fallen in the independence war appeared in the stadium. he rode on a black horse, holding aloft a torch and galloping majestically on the grass. through their protracted heroic struggle, the chilean people had finally driven out the spanish colonialists, who were, however, replaced by the ever more ferocious u.s. imperialism which has stretched its claws into chile, savagely plundering and exploiting the chilean people. then a group of miners, men and women, entered the field, waving shovels and picks. with energetic dancing movements they described the arduous labour of the miners. some of them fell from unbearable hunger, but more miners rose in struggle. their struggle met with repression. some were killed, but the others carried on and launched new struggles, advancing towards victory. the dance, like the towering andes, symbolizes the dauntless fighting will of the chilean people. all of a sudden, many youths of chile and other latin american countries surged into the field, carrying national flags of chile and huge streamers. the streamers of the chilean youths were inscribed with "the youths oppose u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "students stand with all labouring people exclamation" the streamers of the youths from other latin american countries carried slogans in support of the anti-imperialist struggle of the chilean people. at that moment, the stadium resounded with shouts of militant anti-imperialist slogans and we had the feeling of witnessing the irresistible torrent of the earth-shaking anti-imperialist struggles waged by the people throughout latin america in recent years.

president allende made a long speech at the meeting. he reiterated chile's determination to take back its national resources, abolish monopoly enterprises and the latifundium system, and pursue an international policy on the basis of the principles of safeguarding self-determination and of non-interference. his speech won the support of the people present at the meeting.

during our contact with the working people and people of various circles throughout our visit, we strongly felt the chilean people's firm determination against the plunder and exploitation by u.s. imperialism. in our visit to the workers' quarters on the outskirts of the city, we saw the simple shacks erected by the workers after their heroic struggle of seizing land. hundreds of households shared a few water taps and there was no electricity. the accompanying chilean friends told us: "u.s. imperialism's exploitation is the root of our people's poverty. our country has rich resources and the people are industrious. but the u.s. capitalists have battened on the blood and sweat of our people. they squeeze 450 million u.s. dollars of profit from chile every year. our people are persisting in struggle and are determined to smash their fetters exclamation"

chilean people deeply respect chairman mao, praise friendship between two peoples

during our visit we could see everywhere the revolutionary chilean people's profound respect for the chinese people's great leader chairman mao.

in the meeting room of the leather and shoe-making trade union and, in a nearby city, in the office of a mayor who had visited china, we saw large pictures and embroidered portraits of chairman mao on the walls. on the reviewing stand for military parades, we saw a young man pass by, carrying copies of the spanish edition of chairman mao's works. when a member of our delegation dropped in at a bookstore, a shop assistant told him that his whole family was studying "quotations from chairman mao tsetung". many ordinary chilean people and friends from other latin american countries have asked us for chairman mao badges. when one of us took off a chairman mao badge from his coat and presented it to a worker, the latter was deeply moved and shouted: "mao tsetung exclamation mao tsetung exclamation" when we passed by a peasant's hut in the suburbs of santiago, the owner stretched his hand over the fence and asked for a chairman mao badge. at the president's reception, sonia, a girl in her teens, found out that we came from peking. she pointed at the chairman mao badges we wore and said: "mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people." during our visit to a factory, the workers came up and shook hands with us warmly when they learnt that we were the chinese workers' delegation. they put up their thumbs and said: "mao tsetung exclamation" at the reception given by the chinese commercial representative to chile on the evening of november 6, 300 chilean friends and patriotic overseas chinese gathered happily with us and spoke of the friendship between the two peoples. the chilean friends again and again proposed toasts to a long, long life for chairman mao. four dockers and teachers who came from the port of san antonio brought with them a letter full of enthusiasm. the letter said: "the respect for the thought of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of your motherland, has linked us together."

wherever we went during our visit, we heard praises by the chilean people of the militant friendship between the people of china and chile. they received us as they did their kinsfolk and displayed a profound friendship towards the chinese people. after finding out that we were the chinese workers' delegation, many ordinary workers, youths, old men, women and even children, approached and shook hands with us, and said with deep feeling: "welcome to you exclamation please give our best regards to the chinese people." one day, friends from the chile-china cultural institute invited us to a restaurant frequented by the working people. when the people there caught sight of us, some of them asked our deputy leader wang hsiu-chen to write the following inscription in chinese: "eternal friendship between the chinese and chilean people." when she finished writing, the people cheered and applauded and asked ni chih-fu, leader of our delegation, to speak. comrade ni chih-fu shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and chilean people exclamation." at that moment, the restaurant seethed with enthusiasm.

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after the visit to chile, we deeply felt that the militant friendship and mutual solidarity forged between the chinese

and chilean people in their protracted struggle against imperialism are unbreakable.

today, after we are back to our motherland, whenever we recall our happy visit to chile, we more firmly believe that the chilean people will accomplish what they often said: "forge spears with imperialism's chains to fight imperialism." the chilean and other latin american people will certainly struggle still more vigorously in the 1970s until the criminal rule of u.s. imperialism is overthrown.

may the militant friendship between the chilean and chinese people remain evergreen like the pines on the andes mountains exclamation

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia". full text of the editorial follows:

the chinese government and the imperial ethiopian government have, after friendly talks, decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. the decision to establish diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia reflects the common aspirations of the two peoples and conforms to their common interests. on this we express our congratulations.

the chinese and ethiopian peoples have a long history of opposing foreign aggression. they formed a profound friendship in their common struggle long ago. in the 1930s and 1940s, the two peoples supported and encouraged each other in their struggle against the aggression by japanese imperialism and italian fascism. since world war two, particularly since the bandung conference, the friendly intercourse between the two countries has been further developed. in january 1964, premier chou en-lai paid a friendly visit to ethiopia at the invitation of emperor haile selassie the first, and laid the foundation for the normalization of relations between china and ethiopia. now, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level will certainly further promote the traditional friendship between the two peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping over the whole of africa. all countries, whether or not they have attained independence, will sooner or later win full and complete independence and liberation. the chinese people all support you".

the people of various countries always support one another in their just struggles. the chinese people resolutely

support the african people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the african people have, on their part, given powerful support to the struggle of the chinese people. we express our heartfelt gratitude to ethiopia for its just stand in support of restoring to china all its legitimate rights in the united nations. the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and ethiopia will surely be beneficial to the development of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

u.s. imperialism's policy of hostility towards the chinese people has met with ignominious failure. more and more countries stand for friendship with china. we have friends all over the world. it is exactly in these circumstances that u.s. imperialism is intensifying its "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" plots in a futile attempt to perpetuate its forcible occupation of china's sacred territory taiwan province. but the "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan" plots in any form hatched by u.s. imperialism and its followers can never come to pass and will prove to be a sheer dream. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation the u.s. aggressors must withdraw from taiwan and the taiwan strait exclamation

the decision of china and ethiopia to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on the basis of the five principles has opened a new page in the history of relations between the two countries. we are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of the two sides, there will be close relations between the two countries in the days to come.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Mauritania to Attend Independence Anniversary Celebrations

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Dec. 1, 1970)

the chinese government delegation, headed by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, arrived here by air this evening to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania.

among those present at the airport to meet the delegation were hamdi ould mouknass, minister of foreign affairs; mohamed abdallani ould kharchy, minister of national education; sid ahmed tenbib ould el hassen, governor of nouakchott district; and other high-ranking mauritanian government officials.

present at the airport were also diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to mauritania.

chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel working in mauritania also came to the airport to greet the delegation.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 2, 1970)

a government trade delegation of zambia led by f.x. nkhoma, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade and industry, arrived in peking by air today.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned liu hsi-wen and others.

zambian ambassador to china jonathan kalunga chivunga was present at the airport.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 10, 1970 No. 4796

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TEACHING REFORM

Foster New Men for the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

- An investigation report on the "May 7" Middle School in Hailung hsien, Kirin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 23, 1970)

The "May 7" Middle School was formerly the Hailung hsien No. 4 Middle School. In the past, the former education department had treated it as a "selected spot" for the energetic expansion of counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education throughout the hsien, and it was a typical "three-separation" school.

During the great cultural revolution, the revolutionary teachers and students of this school criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" for school management, opened a class for the study of Chairman Mao's writings, and persisted in running a small farm and a small metal foundry, so that the students could learn both culture and industry and agriculture and travel the glorious road of Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive.

Integrate On-the-Spot Education with Classroom Teaching

After the setting up of bases for learning industry and agriculture, a struggle was still going on over the problem of integrating teaching with reality. There were those who felt that since the problem of learning industry and agriculture was solved, efforts should be concentrated to carry out classroom teaching well. Some of the comrades took the view that this would separate classroom teaching from the objective of learning industry and

agriculture, making it impossible to learn industry and agriculture and impossible to solve the problems of classroom teaching.

In order to carry out teaching reform better still, the leadership group of the school went into the thick of reality to conduct investigation and research. They discovered that the tendency toward "close-door-ism" still existed in classroom teaching: Some of the teachers went out to collect materials for the purpose of "verifying" book knowledge; they paid no attention to integrating problems encountered in learning industry and agriculture with classroom teaching; they failed to guide the students to apply the theoretical knowledge they had acquired in the classroom to learning industry and agriculture. They made a display of all these conditions to permit the entire body of revolutionary teachers and students to sum up their experiences and lessons, so as to carry out classroom teaching and learn industry and agriculture with better results. Everybody was of the opinion that classroom teaching must be combined with on-the-spot education.

First: "All work in the school is carried out for the sake of transforming the thought of the students." Merely conducting political-ideological education for the students in the classroom without regard to the political situation and without integration with the worker and peasant masses would invariably result in the undiluted study of academic theories and the learning of dogmas by rote, and this classroom teaching cannot be linked closely to the ideological remolding of the teachers and students.

Second. The purpose of study is application. The divorcement of classroom teaching from the objective of learning industry and agriculture often leads to association of thoughts at random when linking up with "reality," and the students will be unable to apply their knowledge even in practice.

Third. The three great revolutionary movements are constantly developing, and knowledge obtained from the classroom alone without absorbing fresh nourishments will fall behind the new situation of the movements.

In order to solve these problems arising from classroom teaching and enable the revolution in education to develop, it is essential to persevere the great objective of training the students "to be workers with both socialist consciousness and culture," to grasp firmly the vital point, namely, linking theory with reality, and to integrate on-the-spot education with classroom teaching in the three great revolutionary movements.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Successors to the proletarian cause of revolution come into being in mass struggle and grow up in the great storm of the revolution," the revolutionary committee of the school regularly organized them to go to the front line of the three great revolutionary movements, thus enabling teaching to draw substance from the three great revolutionary movements and serve the three great revolutionary movements. The objective was to put an end to the following state of affairs: "Though the situation is constantly developing, yet the teaching

materials always remain the same." "It is snowing outside, farming is done inside the classroom." "Listening only to what the teachers say, the students cannot learn the fine ideas of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

In a chapter on the cultivation of rice, the teaching material in the current textbook on agriculture only introduces the farming technique of water-bed breeding of seedlings while in Hailung two other more advanced techniques of cultivating seedlings have been universally popularized. This year, the local poor and lower-middle peasants have also discovered an even more advanced method of using grass ropes in the cultivation of seedlings. If we continue to use the old teaching materials, we shall be divorced from reality. The school immediately organized the teachers of agriculture to become pupils of the poor and lower-middle peasants, to compile teaching materials suited to local conditions and to use the results of the new discoveries by the poor and lower-middle peasants to enrich the contents of teaching. This year, the school has planted five varieties of rice, using four different methods of cultivation. By means of experimenting with different varieties and techniques, and by making evaluation and research, the teachers and students are able to grasp the knowledge contained in books as well as the experiences of the poor and lower-middle peasants. At the same time, the perceptual knowledge thus accumulated from productive labor and scientific experiment is promptly summed up, elevated and turned into theory. This type of teaching was much welcomed by the students and poor and lower-middle peasants who said, "What is learned is real knowledge, and what is mastered is real ability."

In order to bring about a better integration of on-the-spot teaching with classroom teaching, the most important rule is to give full play to the role of bases for learning industry and agriculture so that they may act as the transmission belt between the school and the three great revolutionary movements.

In the activities of learning industry and agriculture, the school has used the practice of the three great revolutionary movements to enrich, heighten and improve classroom teaching with the aim of transforming the students' thinking. The school enlivened the socialist cultural lessons and kept them more in line with reality so that the students produced will be more adaptable to the needs of the three great revolutionary movements. This spring the school decided to turn a part of its dry fields into paddy fields and the teachers of mathematics moved to the work site to give lesson in "simple surveying." They studied on the one hand and worked on the other. They worked while teaching. Moreover they conscientiously learned practical experience from the poor and lower-middle peasants in building irrigation works. They also completed a drain 800 meters long and 1.5 meters wide at the base within several days. As teaching was integrated with realities, such subjects as "advanced design" and "advanced natural science" which the students used to find difficult to comprehend in the classroom, have all at once become simple and easy to understand, and they have also acquired knowledge that they could never have otherwise obtained from books.

Check Up the Teaching Quality in the Three Great Revolutionary Movements

Chairman Mao teaches us: "How should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? How can we tell? There can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice."

The "May 7" Middle School has smashed the former criterion of evaluating the quality of education from the marks of the students, and regards the poor and lower-middle peasants as the best examiners of the result of the revolution in education and the three great revolutionary movements as the most realistic standard for passing muster. The revolutionary committee of the school is of the opinion that the school leavers are not only graduates of the school but also trainees for the three great revolutionary movements and that they must be helped to take root among the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The revolutionary committee of the school has linked the work of watching over the graduating students to the never ending effort of improving the school. After each batch of graduates has gone through a period of practice in the countryside, the school would send a person to make a check-up, sum up experience and look for problems. Last winter, when leading members of the school as well as representatives of teachers and students visited the production teams, they discovered that though some of the students paid attention to help the poor and lower-middle peasants in conducting political studies, they failed to link closely with the situation and were not very good at grasping living ideas. The leadership group of the school felt that this reflected problems in the teaching of political lessons in the school. Together with teachers of the political class, they discovered the shortcomings in teaching lay in the inadequate linking of theory with reality. With this problem in mind, they went to learn from the PLA. They applied the good experiences of the PLA--grasping "four first," developing discussion activities--in the teaching of political lessons.

For the past several years, the school has taken the new problems encountered by the students in the three great revolutionary movements as new subjects for improving teaching in the school, so that teaching could better serve the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and the quality of the students could continue to improve each term. In Hailung hsien, millet is a low-yield crop. In order to strive for high-yield, the dry fields have to be converted into paddy fields, and the acreage planted to millet has to be gradually reduced. The contradiction arising from this is shortage of fodder. Students assigned to brigades in the countryside reflected this problem several times to the school. Last year, the school organized the teachers and students to grow millet in 7 mow of experimental field, and in accordance with the "8-Character Charter," conducted teaching along with practice and exercised best field care. They won a harvest averaging over 500 catties per mow, topping the "Program." The per-mow yield of millet grass was more than double that of the local yield. Graduates in that year introduced the experience of high-yield millet and the improved seeds to the countryside.

The Key Lies in Having a Revolutionary Leadership Group

The reason that the Hailung "May 7" Middle School has been able to continue to advance in the revolution in education is because it has a revolutionary leadership group and good leaders.

The leadership group of this school trusts firmly and unquestionably and implements resolutely Chairman Mao's great concept on revolutionary education and his glorious "May 7" Directive. They have always maintained a clear head in the struggle to transform the former school.

For the past several years, cadres of the revolutionary committee of the school have persisted in the study of Chairman Mao's concept of revolution in education and grasped firmly the basic aim of fostering successors to the proletarian course of revolution. They heightened the awareness of teachers and students in the class struggle and in the struggle between the two lines, so that they may continue to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for proletarian education. They expressed their conviction in these terms: "Whatever Chairman Mao has said we shall carry out. Whatever the poor and lower-middle peasants want of us we shall do. If the Party places us on the educational front, we shall use Mao Tse-tung's thought to paint it red."

The leadership group of this school, in the practice of the revolution in education, has brought the word "dare" to the fore and has gone all out in making revolution. They dare to handle things that even they themselves do not know, dare to smash things that are incompatible with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and dare to make things that meet the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the three great revolutionary movements.

Wang Ch'eng-li, secretary of the Party branch, who had attended a literary class for a time, could not read and write much but he dared to go into the thick of reality, familiarize himself with conditions and solve problems. He said: "Although there are some things I do not understand, I must place Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the teaching reform and help the teachers instill Mao Tse-tung's thought into the minds of the students."

Wang Ch'eng-li is an excellent representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants administering the school. Physically he is at the school but his heart is always with the poor and lower-middle peasants. When he encountered problems he did not understand, he would always go to the poor and middle peasants for their views and ask them to guard the pass and chart the course.

Revolutionization of the leadership group of the school has led to the revolutionization of the teachers. The teachers think in the same terms and work with common zeal. In accordance with the great teaching of Chairman Mao, "The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff," fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they constantly remold their ideology in the practice of educational revolution and give full play to their active role in the teaching reform.

* * *

SOCIALIST COORDINATION

Fulfill "Coordination" Tasks As Regards Quality, Quantity and Variety

- Talien Steel Works consciously shoulders heavy burden in developing the spirit of coordination

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1970)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated November 27) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must advocate taking the whole situation into account," the broad masses of workers of the Talien Steel Works developed the spirit of socialist coordination and consciously shouldered heavy burdens. Trying every means to overcome every difficulty, they fulfilled the State plan 85 days ahead of schedule this year while accomplishing the task for the delivery of goods under agreements signed with fraternal units, as regards quality, quantity and variety. This gave an effective boost to national socialist construction.

From the beginning of this year, the revolutionary committee of this factory organized eight factory-wide special mass criticism forums vigorously criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line which put "profits in command." This enabled the broad masses of workers to foster the idea of "nationwide coordination"--"understanding general interests and bearing the whole situation in mind"--and the concept of the overall fulfillment of the State plan.

In handling the State's assignments, the workers persisted in priority arrangements, priority production, guaranteed quality, and timely fulfillment. Meanwhile, they spared no efforts in fulfilling the task arranged by the locality. They put the needs of their own factory last of all. This not only insured fulfillment of the needs of national key projects but also took care of general needs. A satisfactory fulfillment of production tasks in all fields was made possible.

In May this year, the Changchun No. 1 Motor Car Plant was in urgent need of rolled steel. At that time, the monthly plan of the Talien Steel Works had already been worked out to the last detail. The factory revolutionary committee held an emergency meeting late into the night. Old workers were invited over to participate in a survey. At the suggestion of the veteran workers, they stopped production of the rolled steel required for the Steel Works' own purposes and spared manpower and equipment for the accomplishment of this important task. After fighting hard for half a month, the workers fulfilled the production task for this lot of rolled steel at a high speed and in good quality. Meanwhile, the locally arranged production tasks were also accomplished in a very satisfactory manner.

In June this year, they undertook the task of turning out a lot of high-speed tool steel for a tool factory in Harbin. Due to the temporary lack of two kinds of alloy elements, the workers took the initiative to

devise ways and means. From the Talien Shipbuilding Yard and Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Factory and other units, they obtained a lot of steel scraps containing these two kinds of elements. After a proper treatment of same, they turned out high-speed tool steel, satisfying the urgent needs of the fraternal unit.

In regard to those orders for goods which were in small quantity and difficult to process, the Talien Steel Works showed not the least negligence and strived for their execution in a serious manner. Once, a unit placed an order for a particular kind of steel wire in a very small quantity with a very exacting demand in regard to its quality and [tensile] strength. The workers of the Steel Works said that so long as it was needed by the State they would resolutely produce anything in any quantity, one catty or even one ounce, regardless of all obstacles. Thanks to the efforts of workers who applied themselves to the job assiduously and ingeniously, this batch of specific steel wire was turned out very quickly.

To fulfill better the State's tasks, the Talien Steel Works lent an ear to the consumers' opinions in many aspects. They took the initiative to improve the quality of their products and their specifications. Apart from inviting consumers over to the plant to express their opinions, they sent people to Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Harbin and other areas to visit up to 100 factories and mines to check the conditions of the plant's products as a basis for product improvement.

A tool factory in Shantung was in need of flat steel. But in the past they could obtain only round steel from Talien Steel Works. They had to remake it into flat steel at their factory. This caused a great waste. Having understood the demand of this factory, the Talien Steel Works innovated a hole-type steel-rolling machine. This enabled equipment just good for the manufacture of round steel to turn out also flat steel. Thus the needs of fraternal factories were satisfied.

* * *

Fulfill State Plans While Taking the Initiative To Undertake "Coordination" Tasks

- T'ienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant of Chuchou acts on Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must advocate taking the whole situation into consideration"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 28, 1970)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must advocate taking the whole situation into consideration," the revolutionary committee of the T'ienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant of Chuchou, Hunan, led the broad masses of revolutionary workers, cadres and technical personnel in planting their feet firmly on the ground of their factory and occupying their minds with the whole situation. They were made to develop the communist style and try every means to fulfill the socialist "coordination" tasks. From January to October this year, the primary "coordination" tasks accomplished were equivalent to over 40 percent of the forging and steel casting tasks. This made a contribution to the effort of fraternal units in fulfilling State plans and to the effort in supporting the development of local industries.

In the past, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line, some comrades of this plant were seriously affected with the idea of departmentalism. They regarded the task of "coordination" with other factories as "an extra burden."

Once, a certain factory asked the above plant to process a spare part. Because the plant did not take up the job with enthusiasm, the monthly production task of this factory was adversely affected.

The revolutionary committee of the T'ienhsin Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant laid hold of this incident and organized the cadres and the masses of the whole plant to unfold a comprehensive discussion. In the course of discussion, everyone seriously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must advocate taking the whole situation into account." All criticized the erroneous idea of taking coordination as "an extra burden." They came to understand that the national economy means the whole situation and the whole situation means politics, and that every "coordination" task is bound up with the whole situation. The plant must not only strive to fulfill the State plans concerning itself but must coordinate with fraternal factories and mines, render energetic support to other factories and contribute to the development of industry.

With a heightened awareness, they vigorously committed themselves to various "coordination" tasks of their own accord. Recently, to fulfill the State task of producing internal combustion engines, the Talien Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant demanded of them an increased production of high-power electric motor units (大功率电机组) to fit into internal combustion engines. Such an assignment was equivalent to two times their original production capacity for electric motors. If they should take up

this assignment, they would have difficulties in fulfilling the production plan for electric-operated locomotives. Should they commit themselves to such a task? Proceeding from the needs of the whole situation, they energetically undertook the "coordination" task for internal combustion engine electric motor units.

The revolutionary committee of the factory led the cadres to penetrate deep into the first line of production. They fought day and night. At last, they not only fulfilled their own production plans but accomplished this task ahead of schedule. This insured the timely assembling and production of the internal combustion engines.

In the course of undertaking "coordination" tasks, some comrades held that coordination involving the processing of big and whole pieces had a high output value and could be conveniently undertaken while coordination involving small and odd pieces had a low output value and was troublesome. In the latter case they were unwilling to commit themselves. To counter such a way of thinking, the revolutionary committee of the factory organized everyone to study repeatedly, the "three constantly read articles" and further criticize departmentalist thinking and eliminate the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's line of "putting profits in command." Everyone was made to realize that not to coordinate in processing a small spare part would hinder the assembling of a whole set of equipment and thus the fulfillment of the production task of a factory. They must take account of the whole situation and assume a serious attitude toward every "coordination" task. Thereafter, be it a big piece or a whole piece, a small piece or a tiny part, they showed enthusiasm for committing themselves to it and coordinated in every way.

One night at 9 o'clock and more, the Chuchou Glass Works sent up a small part of equipment with the request for help in processing it; otherwise its production would be adversely affected. The responsible comrades of the production group immediately went to various workshops of the factory to look for processing equipment. Before five early in the morning, they had hurried through the production of the spare part. This enabled the equipment of the Chuchou Glass Works to go into production the following day.

What should be done if we have to fulfill State plans on the one hand and undertake heavy "coordination" tasks on the other? They fully mobilized the masses to make technical innovations and tap production potentialities in a big way.

In early October this year, the material-utilization workshop of this factory accepted a spare-part processing task for an important project. At that time, it was very difficult to accomplish such a big coordination task. Confronted with the situation, the Party committee of the workshop, acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," mobilized the masses at every level to plunge into such a fierce battle. After fighting 25 days, they at last fulfilled this "coordination" task.

* * *

AGRICULTURE

"We Can Do What Tachai Can Do!"

- A report on the heroic ambition of the people of Hsiyang in learning from Tachai and re-shaping the landscape

by

NCNA Reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 26, 1970)

The broad masses of revolutionary people and cadres of Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, raising aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolutely learning from Tachai, are rapidly re-shaping the landscape throughout the hsien.

Here, the mountains and rivers bowed to the iron will of the revolutionary masses. Here, barren land was turned into granaries in a matter of months. Here, the mountains and fields were covered with swarms of people struggling against nature. And here, one can find stone quarries, stone dams and construction sites everywhere. Great leader Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Tachai in agriculture" has penetrated deep into the hearts of the people. We can hear everywhere the heroic pledge: "We can do what Tachai can do!"

Colossal Power

The steel-like pledge of "We can do what Tachai can do!" reflects the self-conscious imposition of Tachai standards on themselves and the heroic determination to keep abreast with Tachai of the broad masses of revolutionaries in Hsiyang who follow great leader Chairman Mao closely. The Tachai spirit has already become the common asset of the people in Hsiyang.

Using invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai turned a dry stream into a useful river. Now the masses in Hsiyang said: "We can do what Tachai can do!" Thus, in three years' time they turned 700 dry streams like the one in Tachai into useful rivers and created more than 5,500 mow of high-yield and steady-yield fields.

In 1963, a great landslide unseen in a hundred years wrought much damage to Tachai's land and buildings. But under the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought the poor and lower-middle peasants in Tachai enhanced the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle" and in 2-3 years built a new Tachai with new fields, new buildings and new villages. Now the masses in Hsiyang said: "We can do what Tachai can do!" As a

result, in two years' time 269 dikes were built in the hsien along the river banks and more than 24,000 mow of land from the rivers were reclaimed.

There are two communes in the easternmost part of Hsiyang hsien: One is called Wangchai commune and the other Taopak'ou commune. These two communes embarked on two projects last July to change the mountains and rivers. In Hsiyang hsien there are five rivers which flow through Sunghsi River out of Hsiyang. This Sunghsi River has two great bends in the territories of these two communes. Now they wanted to excavate two great tunnels like railroad tunnels to connect the two bends so that water could follow a straight path and then to fill up the two dry bends with soil and make Tachai fields out of them.

Both of these two tunnels had to penetrate through rocks. The one in Wangchai commune measured 300 meters and the other one in Taopak'ou commune 200 meters. Work was very difficult but the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in Wangchai and Taopak'ou communes were not afraid of it. They studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and started to excavate the tunnel with a few hammers and steel rods under the momentum of the pledge "We can do what Tachai can do!" They planned to complete these two tunnels before Army Day next year.

During the past three years the 190,000 people in Hsiyang hsien doubled the output of grain and constructed 1,225 agricultural water conservation projects which involved more than 13 million cubic meters of earth and stone work.

The pledge of "We can do what Tachai can do!" is a revolutionary spirit radiating from the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a colossal material force capable of changing nature and building socialism. It shows that the people in Hsiyang have reached a new level in spirit and production practice after the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution. It also reflects the heroic ambition of the people of Hsiyang, who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to advance in the movement of learning from Tachai.

Chao Shun-ch'eng, present deputy secretary of the Party branch at Nanssuhsien production brigade, Chaopi commune, was the secretary of this Party branch in 1963. One day during the year when Tachai was hit by the flood he attended a conference in town together with Ch'en Yung-kuei. When they noticed the rainstorm they hurried home with a heavy heart. On the way they were stopped by flood water on the west bank of Sunghsi River. Later they returned to their respective villages where fields and houses were devastated. The only difference between the two places was that the damage sustained by Tachai was much heavier than Nanssuhsien.

But the developments later were entirely different: The Party branch at Tachai production brigade led the masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, turned down offers of relief grains, relief funds and relief materials from the state and practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle. As a result, a new Tachai was built in two or three

years. In 1964, the per-mow output of grains exceeded the "cross the Yangtze" target and reached 809 catties. But in Nanssuhsien production brigade they accepted relief grains, relief funds and relief materials from the state and relied only upon state support without trying to overcome the damages sustained by practicing self-reliance. As a result, the fields on the river banks washed away by the flood in 1963 were not yet restored even as late as the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution; nor were the damaged houses repaired or rebuilt.

Actually the fields in Nanssuhsien were better than those in Tachai; but the per-mow output of grains still had not reached the level stipulated in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." At that time Chao Sun-ch'eng saw that their production brigade had failed to do what Tachai could do but he dared not say, "We can do what Tachai can do." Chao Shun-ch'eng was much disturbed by this for several years and did not become awakened until the great proletarian cultural revolution.

At that time revolutionary mass criticism made him realize that his production brigade was inferior to Tachai in that the commune members' ideological consciousness in farming for the sake of revolution was not as high as that of Tachai's commune members. With the existence of this gap the enthusiasm in work became different, the spirit of enduring hardship became different, the creativeness became different and the efficiency in production became different. And the cause of all this lay in the Party branch, especially in himself.

In the past, as a result of his being influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line Chao Shun-ch'eng did not act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The gravest question is the education of the peasants" for long periods of time and did not grasp energetically the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the masses of commune members. He followed the road of grasping only production without grasping ideology, seeing only matter without seeing people and giving no prominence to proletarian politics.

After heightening his consciousness Chao Shun-ch'eng began to follow Tachai's example and grasp the ideological revolutionization of man together with the entire Party branch in 1967 and give first priority to the work of arming the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way the situation of production and construction in the entire production brigade underwent great changes. In September 1967, the 20 "iron girls" and 15 male commune members in this production brigade built 104 stone dikes on the 7 li long Hulukou Ditch and two small reservoirs to keep out silt, using more than 90,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks. Thus they transformed this barren ditch, which was considered uncontrollable in the past, into 150 mow of Tachai fields. Now, with this achievement, not only Chao Shun-ch'eng but also all the commune members dared say: "We can do what Tachai can do!" and the ideological leap forward of the people reached a new height.

The Leadership Setting Examples

The heroic ambition of "We can do what Tachai can do!" was first initiated by the revolutionary committee of Hsiyang hsien.

The land on both banks of the several rivers in Hsiyang were originaly very fertile. But the land was eroded by flood water during the days of the old society because at that time they only attempted to control the mountains without doing anything to regulate the rivers. Eventually the people were forced to cultivate the slopes on the mountains. After the liberation the capitalist-roaders in the old CCP committee of the hsien failed to see the power of the people and therefore dared not lead the people to excavate mountains, build dikes, regulate rivers and reclaim arable land. This cowardly and lazy spirit and attitude had a bad influence on the people.

After the Hsiyang hsien revolutionary committee was born in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, it self-consciously imposed strict requirements on itself: "We shall act as leaders in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" They used Chairman Mao's thought to command everything, took the lead to learn from Tachai and the initiative in regulating the rivers and reclaiming land. They started a campaign to reclaim land from the rivers, set an example to the people of the entire hsien, and stirred up the ambition of "We can do what Tachai can do!" among the people in the hsien.

After visiting every single one of the 400 production brigades in the 20 communes in the hsien, Ch'en Yung-kuei, chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, and several responsible persons finally decided to build a large project on Chiehtu River. This project required an 8-meter-high and 2,700-meter-long stone dike to be built to reduce the width of the river bed from 600 or 700 meters to 150 meters. In this way flood water was forced to go through a small passage and 3,000 mow of land could be reclaimed from the river banks. An act such as this was not dared nor thought about by those people who were afraid of floods and who did not trust the masses.

Comrades of the Hsiyang hsien revolutionary committee said: The masses are highly conscious and we do have the prerequisites; so we can do what people did not even dare to think about. The greater the difficulty the greater will be the influence if it turns out to be successful. Thus one day in September 1968, after holding a pledging rally with the 1,000 odd people assigned to regulate the rivers, Ch'en Yung-kuei and other responsible persons of the hsien revolutionary committee led the men and women to march some 30 li to the construction site, reciting on the way Chairman Mao's quotation: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." Then Ch'en Yung-kuei broke the ground and the first step in reshaping the landscape of Hsiyang was taken.

The beginning of everything is the most difficult. At that time they lacked experience; therefore, the 220 meters of ditches which they spent half a month to dig for the construction of a dike was filled up by

dirt again after one single flood. But they continued to work hard in spite of difficulties. When there were not enough rocks they dug deep holes for blasting. As a result 4,000 cubic meters of rocks were made available by one blasting. When there was not enough lime they constructed a large kiln which could produce more than 300,000 catties of lime in one firing. Flood was most feared by the people in the past. But now when they heard the first warning of flood, everybody rushed forward and jumped into the flood water to form a human wall to protect the construction.

In front of the people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought difficulties eventually became only "paper tigers." It finally took only a little more than one year to complete this project basically which was originally estimated to take two years.

The hsien revolutionary committee's initiative in learning from Tachai and engaging in example projects was a silent appeal. Soon after the commencement of the Chiehtu River project, Fengchü, Pachou, Anp'ing and Chiehtu communes immediately followed suit and began marching against nature by starting example projects in their own communes. Some production brigades also followed the example and started "educational projects" aimed at liberating the people's thinking.

Thus, one victory after another scored by the Chiehtu River example project undertaken by the hsien and the educational projects undertaken by the production brigades energetically proclaimed to the people the thorough bankruptcy of the world outlook of the lazy cowards and liberated the thinking of the people in the entire hsien. In this way they stirred up a new upsurge throughout the hsien in farm land and water conservation project construction aimed at thoroughly reshaping the landscape of Hsiyang.

The Source of Strength

In Hsiyang hsien, apart from a small number of the 1,225 farm land and water conservation projects which are still under construction at present, not a single one of all other constructions completed during the past three years failed to meet the schedule because of difficulties. On the contrary, an absolute majority of them were completed ahead of schedule.

Does it mean that no difficulties were encountered in these construction projects?

No, the key to the answer was that all the commune and production brigade cadres have now discovered what was the "greatest combat strength" for overcoming difficulties.

In Tungyeht'ou commune there was a big river bend. In the past people there relied on state funds to construction dikes to reclaim land from this bend. They made four attempts but failed every time. They wasted the money, spoiled the projects and brought a disgrace to themselves. Last winter the cadres in this commune decided to tackle this problem and undertook the project of dike building again. They studied and applied

Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and discovered from an analysis that the principal cause of past failures was the failure to mobilize the masses and rely upon the masses. This time they decided to rely upon the wisdom and strength of the masses to build the dikes successfully.

But as soon as the project was started they found that the subterranean current was stronger than estimated and the three pumps failed to drain the water. Now what should they do? They mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way to find a method of solving the problem. Indeed they discovered a method as soon as the masses were mobilized. The production brigade dispatched 1,300 people to struggle for seven days and made use of the inclination formed by the difference in height of four meters between the eastern and western sides to drain the water by digging a ditch. In this manner the combination of pumping and draining overcame the first difficulty.

Later, however, they encountered an even greater difficulty: Since the subterranean current was strong the dike should be built as soon as the ditch was dug although under ordinary conditions after the ditch was dug during winter there was usually still time to prepare the materials before the construction of the dike of following spring. But, now construction must be effected in winter; that means a heated canopy was needed, otherwise if the cement became frozen the quality of the construction would be affected.

However, 14,000 yuan would be required to purchase the heated canvas canopy but Hsiyang hsien always insisted on self-reliance without state investment in its commune and production brigade-initiated projects. Now, there was no money to purchase the heated canopy and open air work would not do; then what should they do? After an open discussion by the masses they said: "We must not undertake the project if we have the money and give it up if we haven't." So they made curtains out of straw and big stoves out of gasoline drums and succeeded in building a "home-made" heated canopy of more than 700 cubic meters which made it possible to effect construction during the winter. As a result, a dike of more than 500 meters in length stood completed in front of the masses this spring.

"The masses are the real heroes." People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are capable of overcoming any difficulty and are the most powerful combat force. Now all comrades at the basic level in Hsiyang hsien fully understood this truth.

Revolutionary Concept of Hardship and Happiness

During the past three years Hsiyang hsien did so much work, undertook such huge projects and planted the crops so well that, if judged by the bourgeois viewpoint, the masses must have complained about the hardship and fatigue. But on the contrary, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members of Hsiyang who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought and held the cause of revolution in their hearts became stronger

and happier as they struggled. They had a concept of hardship and happiness completely different from that of the exploiting classes.

Now Hsiyang hsien is full of the kind of people who are willing to endure hardship for the sake of revolution. Wang Yü-lan, a poor-peasant female member of Tungyeht'ou commune, jumped into the waist-deep icy water in winter during the construction of a dike to save the cement. Her soaked clothes were frozen stiff, so the comrades advised her to go home and rest. But she only dried her clothes by the stove in the heated canopy and went straight back to work. She did not consider this as hardship. On the contrary, she felt happy because she could contribute her efforts to socialist revolution and socialist construction.

During the construction of the hsien initiated Chiehtu River project, Liu Ch'eng-suo broke his leg while moving a piece of rock. He should have taken leave to receive treatment; but instead he kept his injury secret and continued to work in spite of the pain. This was finally discovered by the comrades who insisted on sending him to hospital. But he refused. He thought that was happiness, not hardship.

In Nanssuhsien production brigade of Chaopi commune there was an old woman named Chang Jun-ni who was over 70 but still refused to enjoy life at home and insisted on working at the Hulukou construction site together with the "iron girls." She said: "If I cannot do anything else, at least I can carry a few baskets of earth." She thought this was real happiness.

In Houchuang production brigade, Tachai commune, there was a 43-year-old poor-peasant commune member who never did one single day of manual labor because he had broken his back at a very early age. Now upon seeing that every one was contributing efforts to the building of the new socialist countryside, he could not stand it any more. So he learned how to make a semi-automatic tool for peeling horse-radish and began to contribute to socialism. He then felt very happy after starting this work.

Then was there anything about which the poor and lower-middle peasants felt "unhappy"? According to them the greatest "unhappiness" was the failure to score achievements or to make contributions to the Party and people. In Wangchai commune there was a Hsiaoyaotsui production brigade with part of its land damaged by floods during the period from 1963 to 1966. As a result, each member in the brigade has only half a mow of land now. Consequently although the output of grains already reached 700 catties per mow, they still had to rely partly on grains supplied by the state. Indeed this production brigade did have its contributions to the state in other respects, but the poor and lower-middle peasants felt unhappy and disturbed about having to rely on grains supplied by the state, thinking that they were not doing justice to Chairman Mao. So they decided to reclaim and recover their land. Since Hsiaoyaotsui was short of soil they dug for it bit by bit from cracks between rocks, throwing as many as 1,000 man-days' work on each mow of land. Now this production brigade has built more than 30 mow of fields. They said happily: "Now we can lighten the burden of the state a little bit."

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North China Hsien Learns from Tachai, Transforms Nature

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 3, 1970)

the revolutionary people and cadres of hsiyang county in shansi province are rapidly changing the area in response to chairman mao's call to learn from tachai, natioral pace-setter in socialist agriculture. their achievements show the revolutionary spirit in transforming nature of china's poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members who are tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

our great leader chairman mao commended the tachai production brigade in this county in 1964. the great call he issued to the whole country, "in agriculture, learn from tachai", has found its way deep into the hearts of the people.

everywhere in hsiyang can be heard the resolute pledge: "we can do whatever the tachai people have accomplished." this embodies the revolutionary determination of the hsiyang people who study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, as well as their tremendous material strength in building socialism.

with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants made three onslaughts on nature and succeeded in turning a boulder-strewn gully into arable land. the people in hsiyang county in the same revolutionary spirit within three years changed 700 or so barren gullies into 367 hectares of terraced fields that give high and stable yields.

tachai was hit in 1963 by an unusually big mountain torrent which destroyed nearly all the houses and fields. under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants built a new socialist village of improved fields and new houses within three years. the people of hsiyang county have followed this example to build 269 embankments on river-beds and along rivers and reclaim 1,600 hectares of land, all in just two years.

the party branch of the nanssuhsien production brigade started to learn from tachai in 1967. it began vigorous efforts to revolutionize people's thinking. the work of arming the people with mao tsetung thought was put above everything else. this led to big changes in production.

in september of that year 35 brigade members, including 20 young women, set out to build 104 check dams and two ponds along the 2.3-kilometre-long hulu gully. this helped create 10 hectares of terraced fields in the barren gully which had been thought impossible to transform. this was a big contribution to increasing production.

it was the hsiyang county revolutionary committee that forged the firm determination to do what the tachai people have accomplished.

at one time there had been large tracts of fertile land on both banks of the five rivers in the county. these fields gradually were submerged by floods in the old society, and people were forced to work land on the mountain slopes. after liberation, the capitalist-roaders in the former county party committee

failed to see the strength potential in the masses and did not dare to lead the people in transforming nature.

When the hsiyang county revolutionary committee was set up, all its members set strict demands on themselves. they vowed: "we will take the lead in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line." they placed mao tsetung thought in command of everything, and decided to emulate the tachai brigade themselves and strive to set an example for the whole county by their own actions.

Chen yung-kuei, chairman, and the other leading members, of the county revolutionary committee, visited all 400 brigades in the county and conducted investigations before they decided that a dam should be built on the chiehtu river. the stone dam, which is 2,700 metres long and 8 metres high, was supposed to narrow the 700-metre-wide river bed by three-fourths so that 200 hectares of dry river bed could be tilled.

In september 1968 chen yung-kuei and the other leading members of the county revolutionary committee covered 15 kilometres on foot to the construction site at the head of more than 1,000 people. they thus set the campaign going in hsiyang to transform nature.

There were many difficulties, but the people stood up to them. they blasted mountainsides to get stones, and each blast usually yielded 4,000 cubic metres of rock. they built a big lime-kiln which can produce 150 tons of lime at a stretch. when floods came, people jumped into the water to protect the project with their own bodies. all difficulties yielded before the people armed with mao tsetung thought, and the dam was completed in a little over one year, instead of two as originally scheduled.

This project itself was a call to the whole county. soon after the work started, many people's communes followed suit by undertaking their own capital farm construction projects.

A big bend in the river ran through the tungyehtou commune. the people had tried on several occasions to raise a dyke, but had failed. last winter the commune cadres decided to have another go at it. they studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and found the reason why the previous attempts had failed was that the masses had not been mobilized and relied on. so this time they were determined to build the dyke by relying on the wisdom and strength of the masses.

The cadres soon discovered that the volume of the underground water was bigger than expected. the three pumps operating round the clock could not drain all the water. they turned to the poor and lower-middle peasants and found a solution. the water was finally removed by combining pumping and drainage.

Work was done in winter so sheds had to be built to maintain the right temperature to prevent the concrete from freezing. canvas sheds would cost 14,000 yuan. without asking a penny from the state the peasants put up 700 cubic metres of sheds made from local material in the spirit of self-reliance. by spring this year, the 500-metre-long dyke had been completed, and a large tract of arable land was wrested from the river.

Hsiyang county has a population of 190,000. in the past three years, grain output in the county has been doubled, and 1,225 irrigation and other projects, involving 13 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, have been completed.

this is due to educating the people in invincible mao tsetung thought. the thinking of the people in hsiyang has undergone profound changes over the past few years. they have fostered the concept of filling the land for the revolution. they fear neither hardship nor fatigue in working for the revolution. on the contrary, they regard enduring hardship and fatigue as a great happiness. their world outlook and attitude towards hardship and happiness are entirely different from those of the exploiting classes.

a poor peasant woman named wang yu-lan of the tungyehtou commune readily jumped into waist-deep icy water in the dead of winter to retrieve a bag of cement that fell in while the dyke was being built. other peasants urged her to take a rest. but she refused and, after she went to the shed for a little while to stand by the stove and dry her wet clothes she went back to work again. she thought that sweating for the socialist revolution and socialist construction was a thing of joy.

while working on the chiehtu river dam, poor peasant liu cheng-so injured his leg. he could go to hospital, but he endured the pain and continued working. other peasants later noticed his injury and sent him to hospital.

in her seventies grandma chang jun-ni of the nanssuhsien brigade would not stay at home and rest in her old age. she insisted on going to work in the hutu gully. she said: "i can carry basketfuls of earth to the fields if i can't do other work." she regarded this as true happiness.

East China Production Brigade Turns Waterlogged Fields into Granary

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 3, 1970)

a production brigade in east china's kiangsu province has turned perpetually boggy fields into a granary with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. it has set an example for low-lying areas in transforming such land and winning high and stable yields.

the hoheng production brigade of taihsien county has achieved over 7.5 tons of grain per hectare every year since 1966. wheat yield has exceeded 4.5 tons per hectare since 1968.

the yangchou administrative region to which the production brigade belongs had 180,000 hectares of such boggy fields. over 130,000 hectares have been transformed in the past few years.

the hoheng production brigade is located along the lower reaches of the huai river and has more than 180 hectares of cultivated land, most of it low-lying land generally waterlogged the year round. the soil was poor clayey mud about one to two feet deep and could only be planted to one crop of rice a year. after liberation, especially after the establishment of the cooperatives and then the people's communes, the socialist initiative of the poor and lower-middle peasants was greatly aroused. they built dykes and improved drainage. they were determined to turn the boggy fields

into fertile land and add a crop of wheat after draining water in the dry winter and spring seasons. but interference by the revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi held them back.

chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" issued in 1964 became the direction of the poor and lower-middle peasants in advancing. they followed tachai's example by arming themselves with mao tsetung thought and fostering the concept of farming for the revolution. they said: "since the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants can make the mountains bow, we can make the rivers give way exclamation" they started the battle in the autumn of 1965 to transform the water-logged fields.

they built dykes to prevent water-logging. at the same time, they made an over-all plan based on the terrain and dug drainage canals. the capitalist roaders and the bourgeois "authorities" said it was impossible to drain the fields since the water-logged land was less than 2.2 metres above sea level. the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought destroyed these "conventions". they enthusiastically deepened the drainage canals and did in fact transform the boggy fields. more than 100 hectares throughout the brigade were turned after hard struggle up to 1966 into high-yield fields which can be irrigated and drained.

one important experience in winning high yields of wheat in such fields is deep ploughing. with staunch determination, the poor and lower-middle peasants deep ploughed all the fields in less than a month.

the transformed farmland needed a lot of fertilizer. this was the major factor in achieving a high yield of wheat and for reaping both rice and wheat in one year. the poor and lower-middle peasants sailed the rivers and lakes for dozens of kilometres to collect silt. their efforts solved the problem.

the area used to sow broadcast. this prevented high yield. the brigade members worked out a new method which makes full use of the fertility, moisture, fertilizer and sunshine and ensures thick stems, more and bigger ears and full grains. the per hectare wheat yield this year rose to 6.2 tons in their experimental plots.

NEW-TYPE HOSPITAL

New-Type Proletarian Hospital

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1970)

the no. 8 hospital under the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army has adhered to chairman mao's brilliant instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and given good medical treatment, winning warm praise from the workers, peasants and soldiers. the hospital gives prominence to proletarian politics and attaches great importance to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to promote ideological revolutionization.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "this change in world outlook is something fundamental." the remoulding of the world outlook of medical workers is an important aspect of building up a new-type proletarian hospital. the hospital has served worker-peasant-soldier patients since it was set up and constantly sent medical workers to the countryside to have wide contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants, listening to them tell of the past misery of their families and villages. these activities have brought about great changes in the medical workers' ideology and feelings and raised their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. in giving medical treatment, they do what the patients want done and serve them whole-heartedly.

one april day this year, a two-year-old child was brought to the hospital in a coma by his parents. the child had toxic encephalitis following infectious septicemia and had a temperature of over 40 degrees centigrade. the hospital did not have a paediatrics department but it admitted the child. he was cured after careful treatment and nursing over a few days and nights. when the parents, of the miao nationality, came to take the child, they stopped before a portrait of chairman mao and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation" with tears of joy in their eyes.

a poor peasant fell off a tractor in may of this year. he had brain concussion, open fractures of the left arm and right leg and deficiency of kidney function and he was in a coma. the hospital had neither osteological equipment nor orthopaedic surgeons so treatment of the fractures would be difficult. the hospital party branch decided to take in the patient in line with the great leader chairman mao's great teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people." an emergency team of doctors and nurses of various departments was immediately set up. after a few days' hard struggle, the patient was out of danger. when the poor and lower-middle peasants heard the good news, they rushed out a silk banner the same evening and took it to the hospital amidst the beating of gongs and drums. the patient's father said with deep feeling: "for generations we mountain people were short of medicine and doctors and we never dreamed that there would be a hospital in this desolate gully. it is entirely thanks to chairman mao that my son was saved."

the hospital party branch has kept using chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts to arm the minds of the medical workers and to destroy bourgeois idealism and metaphysics.

in mid-october this year the wife of a worker fainted because

of sudden acute pain in the lower abdomen. when brought to the hospital the patient was pale, the limbs cold, and no pulse could be felt. gynaecological examination showed hemorrhaging due to an extra-uterine pregnancy. the patient was very weak and weighed only 34 kilogrammes.

there was great danger in operating. the patient might die on the table if the operation is not well done. but she was bound to die without being operated.

so they took measures and successfully performed the operation. the patient's blood pressure remained at zero because she had lost more than 1,500 millilitres of blood internally. many methods were used and many medicines given to raise her blood pressure and deal with shock, without success.

five hours later the patient's heart failed twice. there was pneumonedema and difficulty in breathing. the heart beat could not be detected. the only thing to do was to use artificial hybernation. but medical textbooks rule out artificial hybernation for patients in hemorrhagic shock who suffer from insufficiency of blood volume. could artificial hybernation be used? in order to save their class sister they followed chairman mao's great teaching on relative truth, did away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind. they used small doses of sub-hybernation. they succeeded in overcoming the patient's pneumonedema and checking the heart failure. in this way and by continuing to give fluid infusions they got the blood pressure to rise and the pulse was restored. they used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts to direct the battle and finally saved the patient from death, although her blood pressure could not be measured for 27 hours and she remained in a state of shock for three days.

in early june this year they took chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement as their motive force in running study classes and conscientiously studying chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy "traditional chinese medicine is not scientific" and "western medicine and pharmacology will surely replace traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology". through study and criticism, the understanding of the medical workers of the significance of vigorously studying, gathering and using medicinal herbs was raised to the level of the struggle between the two lines and the ideology of doing this for the revolution was fostered. led by the deputy director of the hospital, the staff members displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they went into the mountain forests to gather medicinal herbs and discover the treasury of traditional chinese medicine. a doctor once climbed a tree to gather a vine that strengthens blood circulation; he slipped down half-way and was knocked breathless by the fall. when some comrades advised him to rest he said: "climbing trees to gather blood-strengthening vine is like scaling the peak of 'public interests' for the proletariat. how can i withdraw because of a fall?" inspired by his action, the others in the group surmounted every difficulty and worked on a precipice to gather a herb that stops coughing. with a rope tied around their waists they were suspended down the side of the precipice and gathered the herbs one by one from the crevices.

they went up the mountain to gather medicinal herbs in the daytime and returned to the village in the evening to treat the patients from among the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the right foot of a commune member of poor peasant origin and a communist party member was burnt in the old society and she became disabled because she could not afford prompt treatment. her right foot was again injured in 1958. because there was a shortage of doctors and medicine in the mountain area, the injury developed chronic ulceration and the wound gradually expanded. comrades of the herb-gathering group changed dressings on the wound at a set time every day and ten days later a decided improvement could be observed. the herb-gathering group brought her back to the hospital and after more than 40 days of treatment she was cured. during the period when the group gathered medicinal herbs up the mountain, it treated 830 patients from among the local poor and lower-middle peasants.

they have set up a small pharmaceutical shop and in a very short time they prepared 130 effective medicines with the large quantity of medicinal herbs they had gathered. the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants welcomed these medicines.

FISHERY

East China Fishing Commune Makes Motorized Junks

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 3, 1970)

on an island in the east china sea is the panping people's commune of tungtou county, chekiang province, an advanced collective in learning from tachai. guided by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the fishermen in three years motorized all their junks by relying on their own efforts and working hard. by 1968, the commune had 38 motorized junks, mostly trawlers. this promoted production and consolidated and expanded the socialist collective economy. the public accumulation funds now total over 1.2 million yuan.

working in four brigades, the commune members live on panping island which is less than 2.5 square kilometres. before liberation, the poor fishermen had a hard life, living in thatched cottages and wearing rags. thanks to liberation, particularly socialist collectivization, they began to live a happy life.

guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao in 1958, the fishermen built eight motorized junks so that they would no longer have to fish off-shore in small wooden boats. but the commune did not make progress in building motorized junks for years due to interference by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the great leader chairman mao's call in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai" enhanced the fishermen's initiative in building motorized junks. they advanced the slogan: "learn from the tachai spirit, build motorized junks". they studied chairman mao's teaching: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". their enthusiasm in building motorized

junks for the revolution grew and they worked out a five-year plan beginning with 1965.

their first problem was to raise the funds. someone suggested that they ask the state for loans to finance most of the project. the fishermen and revolutionary cadres studied and followed chairman mao's instruction: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." they firmly said: "we should not increase the state's burden, since it has to use its funds for the main socialist undertakings. we can solve our problem by ourselves if we try hard to find ways and rely on our collective strength."

on the shores of the island is gravel which is a building material. members of no. one brigade were the first to tap this resource. it was august, and the shores shimmered in the heat. but the fishermen displayed the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and went right on collecting gravel although their shoulders were bruised and their hands got swollen. they collected more than 5,000 cubic metres of gravel and sold it to state building departments. they raised more than 40,000 yuan for the commune and at the same time contributed to socialist construction.

the no. one brigade set an example for the entire commune by its revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. members of all the other brigades worked to increase their hauls and develop a diversified economy. braving hardship and fatigue, the fishermen strove to increase their catches during the spring and winter fishing seasons. during the slack summer and autumn, they took to fishing in waters close to the island and sideline occupations. as a result, the commune derived more income from fishing and sidelines and thus by its own efforts raised enough funds to motorize all the junks.

the fishermen wanted to build junks on their own. but they had no blueprints nor the skills and tools needed. so the commune party committee mobilized the revolutionary masses to solve the problems. a designing group, formed by veteran fishermen, brigade cadres and educated young people who had settled in the commune, at last worked out the design for a junk. the fishermen used hand saws to replace electric saws and devised a good method to fix the timbers in place without any mechanical device. they finally built big junks fitted with motors.

in addition, the fishermen equipped their junks with old motors, some of which they remodelled to suit their purpose, using methods of their own devising and available material. the commune installed 19 motors on its fishing vessels, and built or refashioned 17 junks equipped with motors. it saved nearly 70,000 yuan and over 100 cubic metres of timber. moreover, some 100 technicians have been trained who can operate motorized junks and repair and maintain motors.

MODEL PIG-TENDER

Military Commission of CPC Central Committee Issues Order to Confer Title of Honor on PLA Fighter

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china recently issued an order to confer the title of honour "model pig-tender" on comrade yeh hung-hai, a fighter of an armoured force unit under the peking units of the people's liberation army. implementing chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", comrade yeh hung-hai has invented the "zhongqu" yeast for making fermented pig-feed. he is commended in the order for this great contribution.

a grand rally was held in peking recently to confer the title. more than 20,000 people attended the rally, including representatives from various departments concerned and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the order says that comrade yeh hung-hai is an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the p.l.a. peking units. he has made efforts to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way and remould his world outlook, and has therefore been cited "five-good" fighter every year since he joined the army in 1965. he is a pig-tender for his company. comrade yeh hung-hai has engaged in painstaking research and made repeated experiments on pig-feed in order to carry out chairman mao's instruction: "it is easy to get pig-feed. certain grass, tree leaves, sweet potato stems and foliage and sweet potatoes can all make pig-feed. it does not necessarily need grain, especially a lot of grain, to feed pigs." though without technique and equipment, he overcame many difficulties and finally invented the "zhongqu" yeast for preparing fermented pig-feed. his invention helps save grain and blazes a new trail for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in pig-breeding. the order says that the invention marks the solving of an important problem in agricultural and live-stock breeding scientific research and is of great significance in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and in promoting agriculture.

the order points out that the invention of the "zhongqu" yeast is a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought. it is a fruitful result of the conscientious implementation of chairman mao's instructions by comrade yeh hung-hai who is loyal to the great leader chairman mao and has made hard efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way.

the order calls on all p.l.a. commanders and fighters to learn from comrade yeh hung-hai his noble spirit in serving the people whole-heartedly, his good style of studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and linking theory with practice, his revolutionary pioneering spirit in doing away with all fetishes and daring to think and act and his fine qualities of being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness. it calls on them to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher and make greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and serve the people whole-heartedly.

MINING INDUSTRY

Big Southwest China Mine Opens Two New Mines by Tapping Potential

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 4, 1970)

a big mine in yunnan province, southwest china, has opened two new mines by self-reliance and tapping the potential. this is a new experience in developing the mining industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. the revolutionary committee of the mine led the workers in breaking with conventions that limited the attention of the miners to production, with no thought of construction.

although the new mines are big, they do not cost much and were built quickly. one of the new mines, which combines mining and ore dressing, was designed, built and put into production this year. investment for its construction came from profit above state quotas that the old mine had produced on the basis of increasing production.

the old mine, known as the yunnan no. 3 mine, is big and modern and is working fairly rich ore. the influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the past kept production and construction apart. this restricted the miners' socialist initiative and impeded construction of the mine.

in the vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy, the mine revolutionary committee and the miners studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and were determined to make new contributions to socialist construction by building new mines by their own efforts. they held that their mine, opened over a decade earlier, had a rich potential in technical forces, material and equipment. by tapping the potential in opening new mines, they would be able to save investment, equipment and specialized mine builders for state use elsewhere.

the problem of allocating manpower arose in opening new mines while at the same time fulfilling the current production tasks. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the masses have boundless creative power", the mine revolutionary committee submitted this problem to the masses to discuss and solve. the miners carried out revolutionary mass criticism in the shafts. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, smashed the old rules and regulations that bound their hands and suppressed their initiative. they worked out ways to improve the allocation of manpower and launched a movement to learn new skills for the revolution. in something over two months of hard work, veteran workers helped a great number of young workers learn to hew rock, set off explosives, set up props and operate electric cars. they are able to do several jobs and are specialized in one. this fully roused the workers' revolutionary initiative and enabled a number of miners to leave their work to others and form a shaft building contingent.

in building new shafts, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians carried out chairman mao's great teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle. they tried by every means to tap the potential in solving problems regarding material and equipment for building the new mines.

communist party member peng cheng-chu, a veteran worker, led a group of a dozen or so in repairing rock drills. they fixed over 100 rock drills to serve construction of the new mines. led by this repair group, the miners quickly collected discarded material in the mining area and made full use of it. veteran worker ku chen-hsiang built a blacksmith's furnace and repaired equipment and parts worth more than 50,000 yuan by hand in nine months. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the machine repair workers made a big pair of guillotine shears, a one-ton pneumatic hammer and other equipment, providing more than 80 per cent of the equipment for building the new mine which does both mining and ore dressing.

chairman mao teaches: "in socialist revolution and socialist construction it is essential to adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." the mine's revolutionary committee has firmly followed this great teaching and won one victory after another in building the mine.

the mine built a seven-kilometre-long overhead conveyor line across a hilly area. this project would take at least three months to build by conventional methods. in order to complete it quicker, the revolutionary committee mobilized the cadres and the families of workers and staff members to help the building team. as a result, the project was completed in just two days. the mine, which does mining and ore dressing, was built on a precipitous mountain 2,400 metres above sea level. it was very difficult to carry the large quantities of building material up the mountain by truck. the revolutionary committee widely mobilized the masses for a "people's war" to solve the problem. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the builders surmounted every difficulty and carried 600 tons of machines, cement poles, rolled steel, timber and bricks and tiles up the mountain by hand.

through practice, the number 3 mine in yunnan province has come to understand the great advantages of building a new mine by relying on the miners and tapping the potential of an existing mine. the miners have rich experience in ensuring greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a new mine. the workers become familiar with the new mine in the course of building it. after it goes into operation they can immediately become the main force in production, ensuring the efficient operation of the new mine.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Afghan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this afternoon met afghan ambassador to china mohammad osman sidky.

present on the occasion were: yang kung-su, a leading member of the asian affairs department, and han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry; and

hadayatullah saidi, first secretary of the afghan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

26th Anniversary of Albania's Liberation Celebrated in Chinese Cities of Nanchang and Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1970)

the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania was warmly celebrated at rallies held today in the east china city of nanchang, and the central china city of changsha. each rally was attended by more than 1,000 revolutionary people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army.

spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in china, and his wife, and avni hakani, military attache of the embassy, and his wife specially went to nanchang and changsha to attend the celebration rallies. they were accorded a warm welcome.

present at the nanchang rally were cheng shih-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee, yang tung-liang, vice-chairman of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. kiangsi provincial command, and pai tung-tsai and tu lieh, vice-chairmen of the kiangsi provincial revolutionary committee.

present at the changsha rally were hua kuo-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and acting chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, yang ta-yi, commander of the p.l.a. hunan provincial command, li chen-chun and wan ta, vice-chairmen of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and ching-lin, chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee.

comrades yang tung-liang and wan ta spoke at the rallies. they said that the heroic albanian people, under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by their

great leader comrade enver hoxha, had turned albania, a once poor and backward mountainous country in europe, into an advanced, powerful bastion of socialism after 26 years of hard struggle. the vigorous revolutionization movement launched by the albanian people in recent years had helped further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in albania and spurred on socialist construction.
the albanian party of labour and the albanian people had always held aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism. fearing neither hardship nor brute force, they had waged tit-for-tat struggles against u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries and made outstanding contributions to the defence of marxism-leninism and in supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of all countries.

comrades yang tung-liang and wan ta said that the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania had forged profound revolutionary friendship in protracted common struggles. they both declared: following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, we will always unite with the fraternal albanian people, fight by their side and win victory together.

comrades spiro rusha and avni hakani spoke at the rallies in nanchang and changsha respectively. they described the tremendous achievements the albanian people, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, had made in all fields over the previous 26 years. they paid high tribute to the brilliant victories the chinese people, under the wise leadership of the communist party of china and chairman mao, had constantly won in socialist revolution and socialist construction. they warmly praised the profound militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of albania and china. they both said: we will treasure the great friendship between the people of albania and china as the apples of our eyes and will exert every effort to further consolidate and strengthen this friendship.

a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania prevailed at both rallies.

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Working Team of Chinese Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power and Chinese Gymnastic Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 3, 1970)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania received today all members of the working team of the ministry of water conservancy and electric power of china led by its vice-minister chien cheng-ying and the chinese gymnastic team led by fu chin-hsing at the building of the council of ministers.

present at the reception were spiro koleka and adil carcani, vice-chairmen of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania; abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; shinasi dragoti, minister of construction; thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers; rexhep doda, chairman of the albanian physical culture and sports commission.

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

as the chinese comrades entered the reception hall, comrade mehmet shehu cordially shook hands with them, giving them a rousing welcome. then he had a most cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese guests.

after the reception, comrade mehmet shehu had a photo taken with the chinese comrades.

Chinese and Albanian Gymnasts Give Third Exhibition Performance in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 3, 1970)

the chinese and albanian gymnastic teams jointly gave the third magnificent friendly exhibition performance here yesterday evening which again won warm welcome and praises. the performance fully demonstrated the revolutionary frienoship and militant solidarity between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

among those attending the performance were mehmet shehu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chairman of the council of ministers of albania; hysni kapo, member of the political bureau and secretary of the party's central committee; beqir balluku and spiro koleka, members of the political bureau of the party's central committee and vice-chairmen of the council of ministers; manush myftiu, member of the political bureau of the party's central committee and first secretary of the tirana district committee of the party of labour; rita marko, member of the political bureau of the party's central committee and chairman of the central council of albanian trade unions; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; thoma deljana, minister of education and culture; and bilbil klosi, secretary of the presidium of the people's assembly.

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, and the working personnel of the chinese embassy were also present.

diplomatic envoys of other countries to albania were also present.

huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, as well as the national flags of albania and china were hung in the hall of the "partisan gymnasium" where the performance was held. there were huge streamers inscribed with: "long live the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha", "long live the central committee of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung" and "long live the militant friendship between albania and china".

as comrade mehmet shehu and other albanian party and government leaders entered the gymnasium, all present stood up and gave an enthusiastic applause and cheers.

amidst the imposing strains of military music, the chinese and albanian gymnasts walked majestically into the hall shoulder to shoulder and in high spirits with everyone carrying a bouquet. thousands of spectators gave a thunderous applause and shouted: "enver-mao tsetung".

the superb performance of the chinese and albanian gymnasts and their staunch, brave and vigorous spirit won resounding applause. during the performance, the chinese and albanian gymnasts encouraged, helped and learned from each other, showing once again the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

after the performance, comrades mehmet shehu, hysni kapo and keng piao went to the playground amidst stormy applause and shook hands with every chinese and albanian gymnast, warmly congratulated them on their successes and had a photo taken with them.

before this, the chinese and albanian gymnasts gave friendly exhibition performances in tirana on november 26 and 28.

Chinese Ambassador to Albania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 4, 1970)

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albanian gave a film reception at the embassy yesterday evening at which the chinese colour film "taking tiger mountain by strategy" was shown.

among those attending the reception were abdyl kellezi, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs; kico ngjela, minister of trade; and thoma deljana, minister of education and culture.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to albania were also present.

the film was warmly welcomed and praised by those present.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Newly Appointed Bulgarian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

luben stoyanov, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the bulgarian people's republic to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by train today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Mrs. Asanuma Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association, kyoko asanuma, wife of inejiro asanuma, the late chairman of the japanese socialist party, and kinue asanuma, mitikuni nakano, tadashi omagari and tamiko ishino arrived here today.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, wang hsiao-yi, wang hsiao-yun and others.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 3, 1970)

the scientific and technical delegatcon of the democratic people's republic of korea with won dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry, as its leader left shanghai for changsha by plane today after a visit to shanghai.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the organizations concerned huang tao and others.

the delegation arrived in shanghai from nanking by plane on the afternoon of november 30 in the company of sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry. during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, and a number of factories including the hungwei paper mill and the wusung chemical plant. they attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "on the docks".

wherever the korean comrades-in-arms went, they were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary masses.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the visiting korean delegation. the banquet was permeated with warm friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Vietnamese Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Study Group Led by Minister Dinh Duc Thien

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met all members of the mechanical engineering and metallurgical study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by dinh duc thien, minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with them.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, was present on the occasion.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, yang tien-kuei, shen hung, tsao ke-chiang, wei yu-ming and lu ping.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Rumania Gives Banquet in Honor of Rumanian Government Delegation Which Visited China Recently

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 4, 1970)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a banquet at the embassy here yesterday evening in honour of comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the members of the romanian government delegation led by him. the delegation returned here recently from its visit to china.

the banquet was attended by emil draganescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, mihai marin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and grigore bargaounu, vice-chairman of the government commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation.

at the banquet comrade radulescu talked with elation about impressions on his visit to china and expressed much satisfaction with this visit.

the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the steady development of the fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania and drank toasts to the good health of chairman mao tsetung and president nicolae ceausescu.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Holds Talks with Comrade Constantin Dragan and Fetes Rumanian Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, held talks on december 3 and 4 with comrade constantin dragan, head of the romanian delegation, and member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the general trade union confederation of romania. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were comrade wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; comrades liu hsi-chang and ni chih-fu, members of the c.p.c. central committee and leading members of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; comrade chang shih-chung, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading comrades of chinese organizations concerned shen chien, chih chun, feng hsuan and liu ke-ming.

taking part in the talks on the romanian side were romanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma and members of the romanian delegation: comrade dumitru bordea, chairman of the dolj county trade union council; and comrade ion bucuroiu, a staff member of the international liaison department of the general trade union confederation.

comrade chi teng-kuei gave a banquet here this evening in honour of comrade constantin dragan and all comrades on the romanian delegation he is leading.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife, and octavian gavris, first secretary of the romanian embassy, and his wife attended the banquet.

present were leading comrades from the chinese organizations concerned including wu teh, liu hsi-chang, ni chih-fu, chang shih-chung, chiao kuan-hua, shen chien, jen yun-chung, chih chun, feng hsuan, yang yu-heng, ting kuo-yu, liu ke-ming and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Ambassadors Give Banquet in Honor of Returned Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1970)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and jonathan kalunga chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the chinese government delegation back from tanzania and zambia. the delegation had fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, as its deputy leader. it had attended the ground-breaking ceremonies of the tanzania-zambia railway in tanzania and zambia and paid friendly visits to both countries.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chi peng-fei, chung yu-yi, liu hsi-wen, yang chieh, su chieh, ho ying, chen mu-hua and feng hsi-ku.

members of the government trade delegation of zambia led by f.x. nkhoma, permanent secretary of the ministry of trade and industry, were present.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship among the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia.

ambassador r.s. wambura first spoke at the banquet. on behalf of ambassador jonathan kalunga chivunga and the tanzanian and zambian embassies in peking, he extended a warm welcome to the returned chinese delegation and expressed gratitude for the aid which the chinese people had given to tanzania and zambia in accordance with chairman mao's teachings. the ambassador said that the tanzania-zambia railway was a great project and china's aid was an expression of the chinese people's internationalist spirit. "the friendship between china and tanzania and zambia is based on the five-principles of peaceful co-existence. we hope that this friendship will continue to develop," he added.

fang yi, in his speech, expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to the delegation during its visits to tanzania and zambia. he said: "we are very pleased to see that work on the tanzania-zambia railway, which is being built with the joint efforts of our three countries, is making a good headway. the technicians and workers of the three countries co-operate very well. working shoulder to shoulder, they have established profound friendship." he expressed the belief that in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia would unite still more closely, support one another and fight shoulder to shoulder to win new victories.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Leaders of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Receive Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 3, 1970)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), yesterday received at the president's house lai chi-fa, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of building materials industry, who is here to attend the celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the national day and the 3rd anniversary of the national independence of the p.d.r.y.

chairman robaya cordially shook hands with lai chi-fa, head of the chinese government delegation, expressed warm welcome, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were: ali salem al beedh, minister of foreign affairs of the p.d.r.y.

li chiang-fen, member of the chinese government delegation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

this morning, abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the p.d.r.y. and general secretary of the national front, and mohamed ali haitham, member of the presidential council and prime minister, received lai chi-fa on separate occasions, during which they had cordial and friendly talks. li chiang-fen was present on both occasions.

Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in PDRY Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 3, 1970)

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here this evening gave a reception in honour of the chinese government delegation which has come to attend the celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the national day and the 3rd anniversary of the national independence of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

present on the occasion were general secretary of the p.d.r.y. national front abdul fattah ismail, vice-prime minister for finance and economy mohamed abdulla usheish, minister of the interior mohammed saleh yafai, minister of foreign affairs ali salem al beedh and other high-ranking officers and officials.

at the reception, general secretary a.f. ismail had a cordial and friendly talk with lai chi-fa, head of the chinese government delegation and minister of building materials industry. a.f. ismail asked lai chi-fa to convey his regards to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao, premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders.

present also at the reception were kim su duk, personal envoy of premier kim il sung of the democratic people's republic of korea and minister of common education, the delegation

of the democratic republic of viet nam, the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation.

the reception was also attended by representatives of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf, the popular front for the liberation of palestine, the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine in aden and representatives of other national liberation organizations in aden, as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries here.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: "A Dangerous Signal"

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "a dangerous signal". full text of the article follows:

a so-called "mishima incident" took place in tokyo recently: a right-wing fascist by the name of yukio mishima walked swaggeringly into the headquarters of the eastern army of japan's "ground self-defence force" and, with frenzied militarist outcries and suicide in harakiri style, instigated the "self-defence forces" to "rise together" to "defend the tenno". this painstakingly-staged farce of bushido style is a dangerous signal of the accelerated revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the incident was immediately followed by a tide of fanatical militarist propaganda in japan. fascist elements of all descriptions made their appearance like a horde of demons, extolling mishima as a "patriotic hero" and a "martyr concerned for the country's destiny"; they clamoured about "inheriting the mishima spirit" and "dying for the bushido cause and the state", and shouted "long live the emperor". all this fully shows to what an unbridled and reckless extent reviving japanese militarism has developed under the aegis of u.s. imperialism.

the so-called "mishima incident" is not accidental. it is a product of the militarization policy pursued by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. outwardly, mishima and his ilk seemed to be dissatisfied with the sato government, while on their part, sato, nakasone and their like expressed "regret" over the "mishima incident", calling it a "trouble" and even professing to "thoroughly denounce" it. but in fact they are merely playing a duet. on the question of reviving militarism, sato, nakasone and other militarists at the upper echelon differ in no way from mishima and other militarists at the lower echelon. they are birds of a feather and they will continue to echo each other.

it is a well known fact that in order to maintain their reactionary rule, suppress the japanese people, carry out expansion and aggression abroad and revive militarism, the japanese reactionaries have fostered hundreds of fascist organizations with more than 100,000 members as their handy tools. the "association of the shield" with mishima as its chieftain is one of these organizations. there is an especially close relationship between that association and the "self-defence forces". mishima himself and his followers were trained by the "self-defence forces" and they constantly underwent training in groups in the "self-defence forces". in the so-called "appeal" he had distributed, mishima let the cat out of the bag in the beginning words: "our association of the shield has been nurtured by the self-defence forces. it can be said that the self-defence forces are our father,

our elder brother." he also clamoured that the purpose of the "association of the shield" is to "resolutely spare no sacrifices to turn the self-defence forces into a national army" and to serve as the "pillar" of this army. according to the april issue of the japanese journal "national defence", shortly after nakasone took office, he received mishima and encouraged him to actively "disseminate" militarist "germs" among the "self-defence forces" so as to strengthen their "immunity" against "peace and anti-war ideas". it is thus clear that it is none other than the sato government which had pushed the frenzied militarist mishima to the fore of the stage to make such ugly performances, while mishima was simply following the intention of the sato government and did what they found inconvenient to do themselves.

the japanese reactionaries understand that in order to step up militarization, they must vigorously prepare counter-revolutionary public opinion, revive the so-called bushido spirit of "being loyal to the tenno and patriotic", and build the so-called "spiritual support" of militarism. it is obvious that the bushido-style farce staged by mishima was entirely to meet the counter-revolutionary needs of the japanese reactionaries. mishima clamoured that the "self-defence forces" must re-establish "the soul of japan" to "avenge" the "humiliation of defeat in the war" and "restore to japan its real look" and so on and so forth. does not his clamour coincide with the ravings of sato, nakasone and their ilk about "protecting national interests", heightening "patriotism" and "the sense of national defence", "redeeming with blood" what japan had lost, "struggling against difficulties for the sake of vengeance", and so on and so forth?

as to revising the constitution as advocated by mishima, it is also in conformity with the desire of the japanese reactionaries. when the japanese reactionaries feel that they can revive militarism under the cover of the existing constitution, they make use of it; but should they find it a hindrance, they will kick it aside. the japanese reactionaries have long been preparing public opinion for revising the constitution with clamours that the "existing constitution" is a "disgrace to the japanese nation" and that "determination must be made to revise the constitution". the flagrant outcries of mishima are merely a scoop of water added to the millstone that has been running all the while.

historical experience merits attention. in the history of japan, it is a traditional practice of the militarist forces to accelerate arms expansion and aggression abroad with savage bushido means. when japan was in the grip of mounting social contradictions at home and serious economic crises in the 1930's, the militarists in those days had created several incidents that shook japan and the world with suicides in harakiri style, assassination of government officials or military coups to accelerate militarization and press the government to step up suppression of the progressive forces at home and to prepare for aggressive wars abroad. in november 1930, right-wing fascists made an attack on the life of prime minister yuko hamaguchi, and ten months later, the "september 18 incident" took place in which japan invaded and occupied northeast china. In may 1932, a handful of

so-called young guard militarymen assassinated prime minister tsuyoshi inugai and it was followed by massive arrests and suppression of the progressives by the reactionary japanese regime. in february 1936, a small group of army officers and men staged the "february 26" military coup d'etat that led to the all-round militarization by the reactionary japanese ruling circles which in july of the following year flagrantly unleashed the full-scale war of aggression against china. the "mishima incident" of today took place at a time when the class contradictions, national contradictions and the contradictions within the ruling circles in japan were sharpening. it reflected the urgent need of the japanese reactionaries to use such undisguised fascist means to fan up militarist fanaticism so as to accelerate rearmament and the pace of expansion and aggression abroad. at the same time, they will inevitably launch an onslaught on the japanese left and the revolutionary people and intensify the fascist rule. mishima's clamour that the "self-defence forces" should be called out to suppress the "disturbance of left students" serves as a signal. the japanese people and the people of various asian countries must maintain a high vigilance against the criminal intrigues of the japanese reactionaries.

at present, there are two roads before the japanese nation. one is a road of brightness and the other a road of darkness. the two destinies of japan, one of brightness and one of darkness, are locked in a fierce battle. the "mishima incident" shows once again that the reactionary forces represented by sato and nakasone are stepping up their collusion with u.s. imperialism, reviving militarism and seeking a chance to unleash a new war of aggression. this is a road which will bring tremendous misery to the asian people and dreadful disaster to the japanese nation. but the broad masses of the japanese people and all far-sighted persons in japan will never allow japan to follow this road of darkness and will choose the bright road, that is, the road of building an independent, free, democratic, peaceful and neutral new japan which will live on friendly terms with the other asian people including the chinese people. they are determined to take into their own hands the destiny of their country and fight for a bright future for japan.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "japan is a great nation." and "tortuous as is the road of struggle, the prospects for the japanese people are bright." the present era is greatly different from the 1930's and 1940's. the current international situation is most favourable to the japanese people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. the attempt of sato and his ilk to embark once again on the old road of a "great japanese empire" by relying on the forces of u.s. imperialism and all its allies, accomplices and running dogs will never be permitted by the japanese and other asian people. at present, the struggle of the japanese people against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is mounting with each passing day. after the "mishima incident", the broad masses of the japanese people and patriots have risen to condemn this fascist farce and to expose the sinister plots of the militarist elements. this fully reflects the unprecedented awakening of the japanese people. the chinese people, the korean people, the peoples of the three countries in indo-china and the people of other asian countries firmly stand on the side of the japanese people and resolutely support their patriotic just struggle. we are convinced that so long as the broad masses of the japanese people get united extensively and persist in struggle, they will certainly defeat the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and bring about a bright future for japan.

US AND JAPAN

US and Japanese Reactionaries Rig Up New Counter-Revolutionary Alliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1970)

a group of japanese reactionary politicians and pro-u.s. monopolist bigwigs led by arch-war criminal nobusuke kishi, in collusion with the chiang kai-shek clique and the pak jung hi puppet clique, rigged up on november 12 a "liaison committee" in seoul and clamoured that beginning 1971 they will "jointly exploit" the oil resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around china's taiwan province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china and to korea. this is a new crime committed by japanese militarism in plotting aggression against china and korea under the support of u.s. imperialism, and is a serious provocation carried out by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries against the chinese and korean people.

u.s. imperialism has long instigated the japanese reactionaries to speed up the formation of a northeast asia counter-revolutionary alliance. the japan-chiang-pak "liaison committee" is in effect the backbone of a counter-revolutionary alliance with u.s. imperialism as the boss behind the scenes and japanese militarism as the ringleader. since the emergence of the "nixon doctrine", u.s. imperialism has redoubled its efforts to urge japanese militarism to serve as gendarme in asia and to join the other running dogs of u.s. imperialism in opposing the people of china, korea and other asian countries. after the "automatic extension" of the aggressive japan-u.s. "security treaty" by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries last june, the japanese reactionaries, the chiang kai-shek clique and the pak jung hi puppet clique held a sinister meeting in tokyo in july and decided to set up a "liaison committee". they openly clamoured about opposing communism in asia, exchanging information on china and "making close contacts on the joint defence of asia and other problems". this thoroughly revealed the counter-revolutionary nature of this committee. it is stipulated in the so-called organizational rules of the "liaison committee" that besides the exchange of information, there should be joint study and investigation of various problems "concerning" japan, the chiang kai-shek clique and the pak jung hi clique. this constitutes a further admission that these three running dogs of u.s. imperialism in northeast asia are bent on strengthening their counter-revolutionary collusion in an all-round way, and that through this collusion, japanese militarism will tighten its control over the chiang kai-shek clique and the pak jung hi clique while striving to realize its ambition of annexing china's territory taiwan province and the southern part of korea.

the formation of the japan-chiang-pak "liaison committee" shows that the japanese militarist forces are embarking more recklessly onto the criminal path of aggression against china and korea. at the instigation of the japanese militarist forces, the first counter-revolutionary undertaking of this committee is its decision to set up under it two "special committees" for "ocean development" and "economic cooperation", declaring that "joint development" of the undersea oil in the water areas around china's taiwan province and its appendant islands and in the shallow water areas close to china and korea will begin next year. for this end, they planned to set up a so-called joint-stock company for ocean development

and decided that the "special committee for ocean development" will meet in tokyo in december to determine the proportion of their investment in the company and the nomination of its staff.

what is called "joint development" is merely an established practice of the japanese militarist pirates in unscrupulously plundering others. the "joint development" to be undertaken by japanese militarism together with chiang kai-shek and pak jung hi, dregs of history spurned long ago by the chinese and korean people, is a downright dirty deal between aggressor and traitors.

for the purpose of plundering the oil resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas of china and korea, the japanese militarists adopted a series of new and more vicious tricks. that is temporarily to "shelve" or "freeze" the title of china and korea to the islands and their ownership of the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas and begin "joint development" first. what do "shelving" and "freezing" mean? they mean that the people of china and korea should surrender their sovereignty and let japanese militarism plunder and occupy the islands and resources at will. such frenzied piratical behaviour of the japanese reactionaries has shocked even the japanese bourgeois press which declared that "this is something rare in the world".

there are indeed rich oil, natural gas and other mineral resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas around china's taiwan province and the islands appertaining thereto and of the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of china and to korea. while frantically plundering the rich resources of china's taiwan province, u.s. imperialism, aggressive by nature, has long stretched its claws of aggression to the sea floor of china's vast shallow seas. in recent years, u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries have conducted large-scale surveys of the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of china's shallow seas. their aircraft and ships equipped with various kinds of instruments have made prolonged and repeated surveys over and on the surface of china's shallow seas. the scope of their surveys included the vast water areas of the yellow sea, the east china sea and the south china sea adjacent to china and the taiwan strait. these activities are still going on.

japanese militarism is frantically conducting arms expansion and war preparations and stepping up the militarization of the national economy. therefore, it is particularly in need of all kinds of strategic materials, especially petroleum.

apart from unscrupulously plundering oil in the middle east, southeast asia and other places, the japanese reactionaries have been casting covetous eyes on china's resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas in particular. the reactionary sato government, together with the u.s. armed forces in okinawa and the u.s. imperialist-controlled u.n. economic commission for asia and the far east, has jointly surveyed the sea-bed and subsoil in the shallow seas adjacent to china and around china's taiwan province. at present, it is plotting hand in glove with the chiang kai-shek clique to prospect for petroleum of the sea-bed and subsoil of the seas in china's taiwan strait area. supported by u.s. imperialism, the reactionary sato government is also seeking various pretexts to include into japan's territory the tiaoyu, huangwei, chiwei, nanhsiao, peihsiao and other islands and water areas which belong to china.

this new act of aggression perpetrated by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries in league with the chiang kai-shek and pak jung hi cliques has aroused the furious indignation of the 700 million chinese people and the 40 million korean people. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will eat their own bitter fruit if they do not retract their claws of aggression and are bent on acting arbitrarily.

US

US Imperialism Puts Up Death-Bed Struggle in Bombing North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1970)

the recent successive barbarous bombing of north viet nam with large numbers of planes by the nixon administration and its repeated clamours for resumption of "a full-scale bombing" are a flagrant but futile attempt to threaten the heroic indo-chinese people with an expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. this war blackmail reveals once again that u.s. imperialism is truculently aggressive by nature and reflects penetratingly the fact that it is ridden with difficulties and thrown into panic and desperate plight on the indo-chinese battlefields.

it is customary for nixon to talk of "peace" while dropping bombs. this year, he has frequently resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics in an alternate way on the indo-china question. in february, he dished up a so-called "new strategy for peace" which was tantamount to bedecking a crow with some peacock feathers, but soon after this, he engineered the reactionary coup of the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique in cambodia in march and ordered the flagrant armed invasion of the country the following month. in october, when he put forward the so-called "new initiative" on indo-china, he sent planes of various types, including b-52s, to bomb the liberated areas in central and lower laos wantonly and successively. under u.s. imperialist instigation, dozens of battalions of lackey troops have mounted large-scale attacks on the liberated zones in the plain of jars-xieng khoang area in laos since the end of october. nixon has acted more insidiously and treacherously on the viet nam question. calling for a "settlement through negotiations" at one time and declaring "troop withdrawal from viet nam" at another time, he pretended that he was going to lay down the butcher's knife he was holding. but in fact he is bent on accelerating the war "vietnamization" plan for further intensification of the war of aggression in viet nam.

the deliberate intent of u.s. imperialism to enlarge its war of aggression in indo-china is in no way a demonstration of its strength, but a sign of its failure and feebleness. at present, the situation of the three indo-chinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is getting better and better with each passing day. they are closely united, support each other, fight for the same cause, win one new victory after another and have landed u.s. imperialism and its running dogs in an unprecedented predicament.

the valiant army and people of south viet nam are launching extensive attacks everywhere. they have wiped out a great number of effectives of the u.s. aggressor troops and flunkey

forces and smashed the "special pacification" scheme of nixon and his saigon puppets, making the u.s. imperialist war "vietnamization" policy go bankrupt.

the patriotic army and people of cambodia have brought about an excellent situation through fighting. approximately two thirds of their national territory is already liberated. since early november, the cambodian national liberation army has launched one attack after another and won many battles along highway four, six and seven, in which a good number of battalions of the lon nol puppet army were routed or wiped out. the reactionary regime of lon nol is tottering.

the laotian patriotic armed forces and people have continuously smashed the frenzied attacks launched by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and further expanded and consolidated the liberated zone. since the beginning of this year's dry season, the laotian liberation army has launched repeated fierce attacks in the plain of jars-xieng khoang area and the bo lo vene highland in lower laos and recaptured and liberated many important positions.

u.s. bourgeois newspapers cannot but admit the victory of the indo-chinese people and the disastrous defeat of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs on the battlefield of indo-china. referring to the situation on the viet nam battlefield the "los angeles times" said that "it would be utterly foolish" to believe that u.s. raids would work. an a.p. reporter reported in alarm that the vietnamese people's army seems "highly motivated and well equipped" and is "capable of long, tenacious war effort". the "u.s. news and world report" admitted: "in laos today, the communists hold all the high cards." the "los angeles times" lamented: "the time has come for the united states to leave viet nam, to leave it swiftly, wholly and without equivocation." "the evening star" confessed that "the united states has reached the position in laos where it is not able to extricate itself".

what troubles nixon most is the bankruptcy of the war "vietnamization" programme which he has tried to carry out with painstaking efforts. according to nixon's wishful calculations, he would realize his sinister design to keep up the u.s. aggression in viet nam and the whole of indo-china through making "vietnamese fight vietnamese" and "asians fight asians". but his design has failed disastrously. the vietnamese people and the people the world over have long seen through the fact that nixon's so-called "troop withdrawal" from viet nam is nothing but a means to allay public opinion at home and abroad and to cover up the expansion of the aggression. even u.s. senator george mcgovern charged that the "program for gradual u.s. withdrawal" from viet nam was a "political hoax", "designed to screen from the american people the bankruptcy of our needless military involvement in the affairs of the vietnamese people." the absurdity of the u.s. imperialist boast that as a result of the "pacification" programme, it "controls" "90 per cent of the population" in south viet nam is clear from a report of an american correspondent. when this american correspondent went to quang nam province in south viet nam to look into the effects of "pacification in rural areas", one of the chiefs of the u.s. aggressor troops told him: 90 per cent of the population here will cut my throat if they have the chance. this fear-stricken statement amply proves the failure of the u.s. imperialist war "vietnamization" scheme.

failing to win in battle and to deceive the people, nixon who finds his situation becoming worse and worse flagrantly dispatched large numbers of planes to bomb north viet nam, asserting that he would expand the indo-china war in a desperate struggle.

this criminal act of the nixon administration has not only received due punishment by the vietnamese army and people and been condemned in one voice by the people throughout the world, but also brought utter confusion in the u.s. ruling circles. a u.s. bourgeois paper reported that the u.s. bombing of north viet nam has brought "puzzlement" and "rekindled debate" in the united states. even senator j.w. fulbright had to admit that this was "escalation of the war" and "opened the way to major (u.s.) involvement in viet nam". he lamented that the u.s. aggressors had to withdraw from viet nam "just as the french" had done, and "there is no other way out". senator george mcgovern could not but acknowledge that "it is the height of folly" for the united states to resume the "self-defeating" bombing attacks. attacking laird's lame defence for the bombing of north viet nam, mcgovern confessed that "the (u.s.) administration has no plan for ending the war."

"make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom", that is the path the nixon administration will continue to follow in indo-china. at present, the three indo-chinese peoples are hitting u.s. imperialism and its running dogs more boldly and harder and are well prepared to deal head-on blows to all new provocations by the war-maniacs. the people of viet nam, cambodia and laos will neither be taken in by u.s. imperialism's "peace" fraud, nor be intimidated by its bombs. all scheme of u.s. imperialism to expand the war of aggression in indo-china will undoubtedly come to even more ignominious failure.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 11, 1970 No. 4797

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BUSINESS ACCOUNTING

Put Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of Business Accounting

by

Ts'ai Cheng (蔡 正)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1970)

Establishing the system of business accounting is an important principle in the management of a socialist enterprise. Experience provided by Talien Dyestuff Factory shows that perseveringly putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, taking class struggle as the key link and boldly arousing the masses to strengthen enterprise management and to do business accounting well are an important content of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in an enterprise.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In any socialist economic enterprise, attention must be paid to doing everything possible to make use of manpower and equipment, to improve labor organization and business management, to increase labor productivity, to save all manpower and material resources which can be saved, to launch labor emulation and to practice business accounting, so as to lower production cost and increase individual income and public reserve one year after another." In doing business accounting of a socialist enterprise, it is necessary to carry out Chairman Mao's great directive "Develop economy and insure supplies," to put Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in command of all economic activities of the enterprise, to rely on the masses of the workers to run the enterprise through diligence and frugality, to increase production through various channels, to strictly practice economy, to materialize in an all-round manner the demand of the general line of the socialist construction and to create a greater wealth for the country. This is an important problem concerning what road an enterprise should take.

But, some comrades, including the leaders of some enterprises, do not have a correct approach to this problem. Some hold that "grasping business accounting brings danger and means taking the old road of 'putting profits in command.'" Some others hold that "accounting is useless and production can also go on normally without doing any accounting." Still some others express their views in these terms: "Here only the collective is involved. The meat is still in the pot when it is boiled to shreds. We don't have to be too particular about accounting, and we can have everything so long as we increase production." All these reflect the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of running an enterprise.

Does accounting bring any danger? No! Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought tell us that we must analyze all phenomena in human society from the viewpoint of classes and class struggle and must also adopt the same attitude in approaching the business accounting of an enterprise. We should pay attention to the content, not the form; we should pay attention to the essence, not the name. The question is why we do the accounting, whom we should rely on to do the accounting, and what line we should put in command of business accounting.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents peddled the revisionist staff of "putting profits in command," "material incentives" and "management of financial affairs by experts" in the activities of business accounting and frenziedly attempted to direct our socialist enterprise to the track of capitalism. Opposing this kind of business accounting that serves revisionism, Taiien Dyestuff Factory put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of business accounting and boldly aroused the masses to "run a factory through diligence and frugality," making business accounting serve class struggle and the development of socialist production.

This kind of business accounting basically is not "taking the old road" but is an invariable demand of the development of socialist production and is the socialist road pointed out by Chairman Mao. Facts show that it would be wrong for an enterprise to neglect business accounting and throw its management into disorder.

During the "one-striking and three-opposing" movement, we discovered that some enterprises did not have a plan of their income and expenditure, did not keep a record of the work hours and consumption, did not set a standard of expenses, did not calculate the cost of production, so that their waste was serious and a great damage and loss were caused to the state. In some cases, the class enemies had sneaked into the enterprises, committed corruption and theft and carried out speculative activities, undermining socialism.

Is "accounting useless"? Chairman Mao teaches us: "Only through comparison can we tell the difference. Without differentiation and struggle there can be no development." Only when there is strict business accounting can we analyze and compare various economic activities of an enterprise and

know clearly whether its business management is good or bad. On the contrary, if its accounting is in a mess and is erroneous, its production cannot be carried out well.

A certain industrial chemicals plant paid one-sided attention to its output and kept no account of its consumption. Its waste of electric power in a year was equivalent to 9.3 percent of the volume of electric power normally consumed by the whole plant in a year. In the struggle against waste, they aroused the masses to calculate accounts in detail, to find out the leakages, to strengthen management and to conduct technical innovation. Every workers' group kept an account and every worker practiced economy. Output increased steadily and consumption dropped rapidly. Take the consumption of electric power for example. Close to 100 kilowatt-hours of electric power was economized in a month. Production cost dropped by a big margin and profits doubled. This meant a powerful criticism against the theory that "accounting is useless."

Is it practicable to keep only a "general account"? No. This often makes it easy to gloss over the shortcomings in business management of an enterprise, the difference between the advanced and the backward and the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the enterprise, and this may even give rise to extravagance and waste, corruption and theft. Shielded by this wrong method of work, some enterprises keep no accounts, resulting in phenomena of waste, such as use of big pieces of materials for making small articles, use of fine-quality materials for making secondary products, rotting of supplies, damage of equipment, increase of rejects; some other enterprises lay undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern, spend money extravagantly and waste the state's resources and money; the class enemies also take the opportunity to fish in troubled water and undermine socialism.

"There is no construction without destruction." In the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the economic field, we must hold high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of business accounting. In this respect Talien Dyestuff Factory has set an example for us.

In putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of business accounting, we must take class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the key link and establish the idea of keeping accounts for the revolutionary cause. Business accounting of a socialist enterprise serves proletarian politics. Whether an enterprise persists in putting politics in command or upholds material incentive, whether it depends on its own effort or asks for aid from the higher level, whether it simultaneously adopts methods indigenous and foreign or lays undue emphasis on things ostentatious and modern, whether it practices diligence and frugality or indulges in waste and extravagance, whether it works with greater, faster, better and more economical results or works with less and poor results, slowly and wastefully--all these reflect struggles between the two classes and between the two lines.

Talien Dyestuff Factory adheres to the fundamental orientation of business accounting of a socialist enterprise. It aims at adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, takes Chairman Mao's doctrines, lines, directives and policies as its guidance and as the only criterion for examining all economic activities, tightly grasps the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines in the economic field, carries out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, continuously fights against self-interests and criticizes revisionism, and establishes the idea of doing business accounting for the revolutionary cause. Not only its comrades responsible for production, but the No. 1 and No. 2 men of its revolutionary committee and the comrades of its political work group and its workers' congress also grasp business accounting. Through business accounting, they find out the economic problems, distinguish the right from the wrong regarding the line, trace the things that are dangerous politically and find the causes of problems in the world outlook, thereby promoting revolutionization of man's thinking and giving an impetus to the development of socialist production.

In putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of business accounting, it is necessary to launch a mass movement on a large scale and to carry out mass activities of business accounting. "The mass movement is necessary in all work." This makes no exception to business accounting in an enterprise. Experience of Talien Dyestuff Factory shows that launching the mass activity of business accounting is an important content of organizing the workers to take part in business management and to carry out the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," and also is the basis of the business accounting of an enterprise. In a socialist enterprise, the masses of workers are producers as well as masters of the enterprise. Whatever they may do and no matter how they may do business accounting, they can meet in the best way and in an all-round manner the demand of working with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Experience in various localities shows: Only by wholeheartedly relying on the masses of the workers and combining the business accounting by the masses with the business accounting by experts, can we do our work vividly and carry out production enthusiastically. If we separate ourselves from the masses of the workers and only rely on a few experts to work desultorily, we shall invariably be alienated from production and practice and our work of business accounting will miss the target and become lifeless.

In putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of business accounting, it is also necessary to reform the irrational regulations and systems in accordance with the needs of revolution and production. Business accounting is closely linked with the practice of the struggle for production in the enterprise. The regulations and systems of business accounting can promote the development of production if they are compatible to the objective law of development of production; conversely, they will impede the development of production. The experience provided by Talien Dyestuff Factory shows that it is imperative to obey Chairman Mao's viewpoint of "one divides into two," to uphold the rational regulations and systems, to reform the irrational regulations and systems, and to establish new regulations and systems suited to the base of the socialist economy. It is necessary, in

light of the special points of the enterprise, to grasp the key problems, to strengthen the management of production cost, to correctly and promptly report on the results of the economic activities, so that the enthusiasm of the masses of the workers can be easily brought into play and production can be developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The key to doing business accounting of an enterprise well lies in strengthening the leadership. Only by grasping the work himself can a leader lead others in work. Facts in many enterprises show that whether or not a leader grasps the work himself brings about quite different results. If the leader grasps the work himself, the enterprise will create a greater wealth for the state, otherwise it will cause damage and waste and even depend on the state's subsidy. The leading departments of enterprises at various levels, as well as the grassroots-level enterprises must take Mao Tse-tung's thought as their guide and conscientiously grasp this work well. They must compare the good units with the bad ones and the profit-making units with the losing ones, make an analysis from the high plane of the struggle between the two lines, uncover the contradictions in them, so that they can raise thinking, strengthen business accounting of the enterprise, promote development of production and make greater contribution toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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An Important Question on the Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Movement in Factories and Mining Enterprises

- report on an investigation in the mass activity of business accounting in Talien Dyestuff Factory

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 29, 1970)

Helped by the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the Liberation Army stationed in this factory, obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conscientiously carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation," and holding high the brilliant banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," the revolutionary committee of Talien Dyestuff Factory has, since February this year, vigorously unfolded the mass activity of business accounting and gone further to implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," thus providing important experience in a certain aspect of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in factories and mining enterprises.

An Important System of a Socialist Enterprise

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Talien Dyestuff Factory also organized business accounting by workers' groups, and this business accounting played its role. But, due to the interference by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the business accounting became a means of seeking profits, gaining wage points and winning rewards. As a result, it was alienated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the socialist enterprise went astray. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers ignited the intense fire of revolutionary mass criticism and relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "putting production in the first position" and "putting profits in command." But, because they did not draw a clear line between strengthening business management and "putting production first" and between increasing socialist accumulation and "placing profits in command," they once slackened business management and neglected business accounting, bringing a great damage to production. Early this year, when the struggle between the two lines was under way in the economic field, the masses of the workers sharply criticized the waste caused by poor business management.

The factory revolutionary committee conscientiously listened to the opinions of the workers and realized that: strengthening business accounting of an enterprise is an important item of the contents of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in factories and mining enterprises, is geared to the development of production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and is needed for carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Accordingly, starting in February this year and

guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a mass activity of business accounting was unfolded throughout this factory. After a few months' efforts, the business management of this enterprise went through a tremendous change. Now, the practice of diligence and frugality is prevalent in the whole factory. From the productive workshop to the auxiliary workshop and from the administrative office to the general service office, every one combines strict economy with the situation of the revolution as a whole, shows concern for the situation as a whole while working at his post and calculates accounts in detail for the revolutionary cause, promoting the brisk development of the movement for increasing production and practicing economy. In the first three quarters of this year, the factory overfulfilled the state plan. It also fulfilled ahead of schedule the yearly plans for 20 out of the 39 varieties of products included in the state plan. The accumulation it provided to the state from January to September exceeded that for the corresponding period of last year by over 50 percent.

Whether or Not Business Accounting Can Develop Depends on the Leadership

The revolutionary committee of Talien Dyestuff Factory has learned from practice that the key to unfolding business accounting in a factory or mining enterprise lies in the leadership and the key to exercising leadership lies in ideological revolutionization. When business accounting activity was initiated in this factory, some leading members of the factory revolutionary committee thought that business accounting was a concrete task in business management and that it should be grasped by the accounting department and not by the revolutionary committee. Some other leading members had the idea of keeping a "general account" alone, thinking that everything would be all right so long as the plan of production value and production output could be fulfilled, even if production cost was a bit too high because "the meat is still in the pot when it is boiled to shred," so that they were reluctant to grasp business accounting. Still some other leading members had worries, fearing that grasping business accounting would clash with political work and be regarded as "taking the old road." So they dared not grasp business accounting.

The factory revolutionary committee realized that the existence of these muddled concepts reflected that some members of the leading group did not have a high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and did not draw a clear line between the right and the wrong and that the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had not yet been totally eliminated. With the help of Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the PLA stationed in the factory and in view of the idea of "not worth grasping, not willing to grasp and not daring to grasp," it held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In any socialist economic enterprise, attention must be paid to doing everything possible to make use of manpower and equipment, to improve labor organization and business management, to increase labor productivity, to save all manpower and material resources which can be saved, to launch labor emulation and to practice business accounting, so as to lower production

cost and increase individual income and public reserve one year after another." Meanwhile, it gave the masses free rein in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and helped the members of the leading group raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and establish the idea of doing business accounting for the revolutionary cause.

The masses of workers quoted many facts to show that it was not "unworthy" for the revolutionary committee to grasp business accounting and, instead, the revolutionary committee should tightly grasp business accounting, because this was a major problem concerning whether or not an enterprise could go along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in developing production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

For example, the factory leadership formerly did not pay attention to business accounting and the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials. In turning out products of dinitrochlorobenzene, it added 2 to 4 cubic liters of mixed acid to each caldron-load of this material on the basis of the specified safety coefficient, so as to be "doubly insured." Under this item alone, more than 110 tons of mixed acid was wasted last year, costing more than 43,000 yuan. Later, the masses of the workers conscientiously made an experiment and succeeded in minimizing the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials under the premise of insuring the quality, thereby saving a large sum of money for the state.

This living fact taught the leading group a big lesson. They deeply realized that, as the workers had uncovered and criticized, "the floor of the factory was covered with treasure, which flew into the sky and disappeared underground, and if this situation should go on, the people would turn revisionist ideologically and the factory also would go astray." They deeply understood that: Whether or not a socialist enterprise grasps business accounting is by no means a simple problem of economy and business but is a major problem concerning which line we carry out. Only by applying Chairman Mao's teaching of "running a factory through diligence and frugality" in managing an enterprise, strictly practicing economy in various links of work and opposing waste, shall we be able to adhere to the socialist orientation, develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and create still more wealth for the state.

In view of the erroneous idea of "keeping a general account alone" among some people, the workers pointed out at a criticism meeting that this in essence was an idea of a "spendthrift," and if this idea should continue to exist, it would undermine socialist construction and hinder the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directives about "building the country through diligence and frugality" and "arduous struggle."

They reckoned an account: Last year, because business accounting was neglected, the volume of industrial chemical materials wasted by the whole factory outstripped the planned consumption by over 3,000 tons. The workers pointed out painfully: This idea of not grasping business accounting but "keeping a general account alone" is practically a crime!

The factory revolutionary committee also led the broad masses of workers to criticize the idea of daring not grasp business accounting. The workers said: "If we foster this idea, we shall fear everything, cannot move our legs to go forward, dare not grasp any problem we meet in production. As a result, this will cause a serious waste of the state's resources. Aren't we actually taking the old road?"

In Talien Dyestuff Factory, the fact that the masses was fully aroused to penetratingly criticize the living ideas existing in the leading group of the revolutionary committee, had educated not only the cadres but also the broad revolutionary masses, thereby insuring the rapid and sound development of the mass activity of business accounting.

It Is Necessary To Rely Upon the Workers To Do a Good Job of Business Accounting

Talien Dyestuff Factory also went through a violent struggle between the two lines in solving the problem of how to unfold business accounting and whom should be relied upon to do business accounting.

Some people held that business accounting was a job which demanded professional skills and was done by making calculations one by one and that a special group should be relied upon to strengthen business accounting and the masses could not do it well.

The factory revolutionary committee was of the opinion that whether a few people or the masses of workers should be relied upon to do business accounting was by no means a problem of method but a problem of whether we would trust the masses and what line we would carry out. Accordingly, the revolutionary committee grasped the problem of whom should be relied upon to do business accounting, and organized the cadres and the workers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must rely on the workers wholeheartedly," to relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "management of factory experts," peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and to vigorously destroy the theory that business accounting was "a mystery."

They were all of this opinion: The workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are the most loyal to great leader Chairman Mao and treasure the socialist wealth most. They are the most familiar with the course of production, are the richest in practical experience and know most clearly how to "make every effort to practice economy and use less money to do more work." Who else can do business accounting if they cannot? The workers also quoted many examples to show the good results of relying on the masses to do business accounting. Formerly, the cost of production of chloropicrin in this factory had long been too high. The accounting personnel were relied upon to make calculations, but the production cost remained high. Later, the workers were organized to take part in doing business accounting. In the course of production, they found the principal cause of the high production cost and adopted some technical measures, thereby quickly lowering the cost. The cadres said: "The workers are not only capable of doing business accounting. Only by first launching a mass movement will it be possible to do business accounting well."

One of the methods adopted by this factory in relying on the masses to do business accounting was to hold meetings to analyze the activities of business. These meetings of analysis were held in various forms. Some were held by workers' squads and groups, some by a work section, and some by the whole workshop. Concrete analyses were made and the principal contradictions grasped in light of the problems existing in production, so as to solve the problems promptly.

The workers of the No. 8 workshop discovered in the course of business accounting that the consumption of sulphuric acid exceeded the quota. They immediately called a meeting to analyze the activities of business in connection with this problem. After the analysis, they found that some people had worked perfunctorily, stopped the machine and poured out the substance before the water constituent reached the standard in the course of separating the substance. This resulted in the excessive consumption of sulphuric acid in the next sequence of operation. After finding the causes, the workers said: "Whether or not we can work in accordance with the specifications is a struggle between the public and the self-interests." Accordingly, each one of them strengthened his sense of responsibility and worked carefully. Eventually, they controlled the water constituent below the specified standard, thereby solving the problem of the excessive consumption of sulphuric acid.

The other method it adopted was to let the masses of workers discuss the tasks of production and take part in supervising the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials and the production cost, so that each worker who took part in production "had a head for figures." After that, the workers strengthened their sense of responsibility and tried all possible means to lower the consumption of raw and semi-finished materials. In January this year, the quota of consumption of toluene in producing one ton of benzoic acid by this factory dropped from 1,150 kilograms last year to 1,005 kilograms. But the workers were still not satisfied. After an analysis, they discovered that a part of the toluene was wasted before it had properly reacted. Then they changed the heating method, reducing the consumption of toluene from 1,005 kilograms to 1,000 kilograms. Later, they again adopted the method of reducing pressure by vacuum, further lowering consumption to below 1,000 kilograms.

Talien Dyestuff Factory has learned from practice that to rely on the masses of the workers to do business accounting is good in many points:

First, the idea of "running a factory through diligence and frugality" is deeply imprinted in the minds of the people, promoting revolutionization of man's thinking. The No. 5 workshop had an overhaul this year. Its workers put forward the slogan, "We don't need new equipment when the old equipment can be used; we temper our red hearts through diligence and frugality." They returned to the store the 350 meters of stainless steel tubes and the 45 stainless steel valves they had received and, in substitution, used cast-off and old materials thus saving more than 20,000 yuan for the state.

Second, the enthusiasm of the workers in participating in business management is stepped up to a further extent. As a result of the mass activity of business accounting, a group of "red housekeepers" have emerged

in this factory, forming a contingent of activists among workers in managing the enterprise. They are laborers as well as production managers, fully playing the role of the workers in managing a socialist enterprise.

Third, contradictions are uncovered and resolved promptly, giving an impetus to the continuous improvement of business management and the brisk development of technical innovation.

While giving the masses free rein and relying on them in doing business accounting, the revolutionary committee of Talien Dyestuff Factory also pays attention to bringing the accounting personnel into full play. In their opinion, accounting by the masses is the basis of business accounting; accounting by professional accountants reflect the conditions of business of the whole enterprise and plays an important role in correctly organizing the business of an enterprise. Through professional accounting, it is possible to harmonize further the relations among the workers' squads and groups, the workshops and the factory headquarters, to exchange information in a better way, to help the grassroots level in its work, and to raise the level of business accounting by the masses. In this factory, because accounting by the masses has been integrated with professional accounting, not only has the level of business management been raised, but the thinking of the accounting personnel has been further revolutionized.

Putting Mao Tse-tung's Thought in Command of the Reform of Irrational Regulations and Systems

With the mass activity of business accounting unfolded, higher demands were imposed on various items of managerial work in the enterprise. For this reason, it was necessary to boldly reform the irrational regulations and systems and to establish and improve the new regulations and systems in conformity with the principle of management of a socialist enterprise.

At first, people were divided in opinions on the reform of irrational regulations and systems. Some people said that the regulations and systems were "of little importance" in relying on the masses of workers to do business accounting. Some other people held that the old regulations and systems belonged to the "black" line and they suggested smashing them totally. Still some other people stuck to the conventions, dared not destroy the old and establish the new, and suggested doing things slowly. In view of these ideas and with the help by the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of the Liberation Army, the factory revolutionary committee, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism; it means revolution," organized the cadres and workers to unfold revolutionary mass criticism, making them understand that: Relying on the masses to do accounting does not mean that regulations and systems are not necessary; on the contrary, a set of scientific regulations and system must be adopted, in order that the mass activity of business accounting may be carried out. They boldly aroused the masses, made a concrete analysis of the established regulations and systems, gradually drew a line between the rational regulations and systems and the irrational ones, firmly abolished the irrational regulations and systems and courageously upheld the rational ones.

After a full discussion by the masses, this factory abolished the old managerial system of relying on a few people to take care of financial affairs and established in its place a three-in-one accounting network with the workers as its mainstay and with revolutionary cadres and financial workers taking part in it, and put into effect the system of quota management at three levels (the factory, the workshop and the workers' group) and the system of cost accounting at two levels (the factory and the workshop). It also set up systems governing the taking of raw and semi-finished materials into and out of the storehouse, weighing of these materials, statistics of produce, examination of quality, books of original entries, etc., which were essential to business accounting, and conducted all-sided accounting of various links of work, ranging from receiving and use of materials to production of articles. Meanwhile, various workers' groups put up boards showing business accounting, established a system governing the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought before a shift and with problems in mind and talking about this study and application after the shift. In this way, every caldron-load of material was recorded, every workers' group kept statistics, accounting was done every day and analysis made every month, thereby giving a great impetus to the development of the work of business accounting.

The revolutionary committee of Talien Dyestuff Factory has also realized that the following several principles must be upheld in reforming the irrational regulations and systems:

First, regulations and systems must come from the masses and from practice and must go through full preparation and full discussion by the masses. Only the regulations and systems formulated by the masses in accordance with their experience accumulated in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment can correctly reflect the demands of the objective law, and only such regulations and systems can bring about the development of productive forces and bring the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses into full play.

Second, new regulations and systems are not unchangeable but must be developed and improved continuously in the course of implementation. With objective things developing continuously, the regulations and systems which have played an active role may become fetters to the development of productive forces in the new conditions. For this reason, various regulations and systems must be improved continuously in accordance with the development of the practice of struggle.

Third, the regulations and systems of a socialist enterprise must be observed by all, accompanied by ideological education and carried out with the high consciousness of the masses. They must not be taken as a means to govern the masses. Once they have raised their political and ideological consciousness, the masses will translate the carrying out of the regulations and systems into conscious action.

This factory starts with revolutionary mass criticism, tightly grasps ideological education and makes the broad masses of its workers consciously

observe and conscientiously carry out the series of established systems of business management. It has scored remarkable results in this connection.

At present, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously," the revolutionary committee of this factory is going further to arouse the masses to sum up experience and find shortcomings, so as to further consolidate and develop the results of mass business accounting and to win new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

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MINERAL DEPOSITS

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Is Golden Key to Mineral Deposits

by

The reporting group of the Revolutionary Committee of Huatung Geological Science Research Institute

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 26, 1970)

For a long time the bourgeois technical "authorities" of the geological departments have concocted the reactionary theory that the Sunan coalfields were "weak in constitution and deficient in natural endowment." That is to say, by "weak in constitution" they meant that "the Sunan coalfields are poor in formation, the coal seams are thin, and the quality is uneven." By "deficient in natural endowment" they meant "that the crustal warping at Sunan is together with compound rifts and the violent activities of the eruptive rocks would damage the coal even if it were there." This fallacy once unleashed was at once treated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his cohorts as a gospel truth and was used by them as evidence for promulgating their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and as the basis of the "geological theory" for strangulating the Sunan coalfields.

Is it true there was no coal in Sunan? "The standard of truth is merely the practice of society." From time immemorial, the broad masses of working people had always dug for coal in Sunan. During the great proletarian cultural revolution an active and vigorous mass movement was launched to dig coal and to open mines in Sunan district. One shaft after another was sunk, and small coal mines were opened everywhere, sprouting up like bamboo shoots after a shower over the whole district. Facts have borne out: Sunan not only has coal, but coal of good quality. It has been found not only in the stratum of a single geological period but also in the strata of several geological periods. Not only is the coal distributed over the area of sedimentary rocks, but it has often been mined in areas closely covered by eruptive rocks as well. Shafts have been reopened and enlarged not only in places where mining had been carried out before, but new ores are being discovered in places where the bourgeois "authorities" had predicted "you won't find even a single lump of coal there."

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Throughout the history of human knowledge, there have been two concepts concerning the laws of development of the universe, the metaphysical conception and the dialectical conception, which form the two opposing world outlooks." From these two basically opposite world outlooks, the comprehension of the Sunan coalfields is understandably quite different.

Those who fabricated the theory of "weak in constitution" have used the idealistic metaphysical concept to one-sidedly grasp the profile of the thin coal seams and uneven quality to turn things upside down, to

confound black with white and to distort the actual features of the Sunan coalfields. They made use of this reactionary academic opinion and tried their utmost to disseminate pessimism in an effort to hoodwink, benumb and deter those who tried through practice to understand the objective law of the metamorphosis in the coal seams of Sunan district.

Dialectical materialism maintains that in anything there cannot be an absolutely balanced development. In the Sunan coalfields, the comparatively more pronounced metamorphosis in the structure of the coal seams and the degree of irregularity are caused by geological-historical developments. With respect to the coal seams, unevenness is absolute and evenness is relative. But in unevenness there is bound to be evenness, just as in evenness there is also bound to be unevenness. Metamorphosis invariably occurs in coal beds no matter where, and the difference lies in whether it is big or small and in the degree of evenness. Just as great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "There is absolutely no evenly balanced development of things in this world, we must oppose the theory of balance or the theory of evenness." Actually there are places in the Sunan coalfields with comparatively thin seams, but there are also places where the seams are more than 6 meters thick. In some places the metamorphosis is severe and the quality is not even enough, but there are one or several mining areas where the distribution of coal seams is generally good and evenness maintained. Therefore, if we use the viewpoint of the thin seams to represent the thick, and the unevenness to reject the evenness in judging the coal beds of Sunan, it would hardly be in conformity with the objective reality.

In the great leap forward of 1958, the people of Sunan discovered a coal mine so the bourgeois technical "authorities" made a pretense to be there. Based on their theory of "weak in constitution," they condemned the mine as having "thin seams, being uneven and lacking prospects," and passed the sentence of "death" on it. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of prospecting workers, filled with the noble aspiration of "transforming the condition of bringing coal south from the north" for the cause of revolution, again entered this mining area and, within two months, they took over the mine with its rich deposits. Facts have borne out that there are thin as well as thick seams in the coal beds, but thick seams are predominant and that there are even as well as uneven seams, but mainly the seams are even. We discovered that the mine in Sunan had the same characteristics as other mines formed over the same geological period. This greatly strengthened our strategic thinking of certain victory in finding coal in Sunan and filled us with confidence in a drive to find coal elsewhere, now that we knew the objective law and would continue our advance from the kingdom of necessity to that of freedom.

"The theory of "deficient in natural endowment" is a continuation of that of "weak in constitution." Both are metaphysical concepts which run counter to science.

Great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "In approaching a problem, a Marxist should see the whole as well as the parts" and "we must learn to look at problems all-sidedly, seeing the reverse as well as the obverse side

of things." "Deficient in natural endowment," a warped crust, compound rifts and violent activities of eruptive rocks are conditions that do exist but they do not assume the dominant position everywhere. At the same time, it is not that there is no law to follow. What is more, we cannot exclude the fact that there is simplicity in complexity and weakness in violence.

Practice has proved that though there is a destructive side to crustal warps and rifts in coal beds, there is also a beneficial side; just as there are unfavorable factors as well as favorable factors. These destructive and beneficial sides, unfavorable and favorable factors are not fixed or unchangeable in any way. In the process of development in geological history "the struggle of mutually exclusive opposites in contradiction, under given conditions transform into one another." Crustal warps and rifts without doubt caused protuberances and depressions or rises and falls, which destroyed the continuity in coal seams. Generally speaking, protuberances or rises can more readily be altered and depressions or falls can more easily be preserved. Naturally another condition also exists in the Sunan area, and that is that the protuberances or rises have not been subjected to any noticeable degree of damage and are easier to locate and to mine than depressions or falls. This condition has provided a favorable factor just as great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "In given conditions a bad thing can lead to good results, and a good thing to bad results." Last year, we broke through the "no coal area" designated by the bourgeois technical "authorities." Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, we not only are able to see on the one side the protuberances or rises that have been heavily damaged but on the other side we are able to see those that have not been damaged. In the end we discovered a new coal mine in this long forbidden area.

The activities of eruptive rocks are damaging to the coal structure, but they and their distribution, like all other things, are not balanced. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Apart from making a concrete analysis it is impossible to recognize the characteristics of any contradiction," we realized that only the appearance of extensive eruptive rocks could play a more destructive role in the coal seams. The eruptive rocks in many parts of Sunan are distributed like veins, and the damage done to the coal beds was only restricted to certain sections. Because of this, by adopting the method of avoiding the active and picking the inactive, and by taking action as opportunity warranted, we have been able to look for favorable factors and to turn unfavorable factors into favorable factors. As a matter of fact, even in an area where eruptive rocks are closely distributed, it does not necessarily mean that there is no usable coal to be mined. In Sunan there happens to be such a mine. The bourgeois technical "authorities" on hearing that coal was being prospected there, shook their heads and said, "That is like waiting for the gates of heaven to open." However, the workers by demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither demons nor forces of evil, followed Chairman Mao's teaching of "determining work policy according to actual conditions." Adopting the method of not letting even the slightest opportunity slip by, and "digging where there may be coal" they dug out a large quantity of fine quality coal. The more they dug, the better the result, thereby creating the miracle of "getting coal from eruptive rocks."

Facts have strongly proved: materialistic dialectism is the fundamental method of knowing the world and transforming the world. Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking is the magic weapon for fighting against heaven and struggling against the earth. It is the golden key for unlocking the secrets of nature, to open the gates of heaven and to uncover all the buried riches of the earth.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

East China Region Expands Local Industry in Service of Agriculture

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 6, 1970)

an east china administrative region has expanded its small industry to serve agriculture under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the number of small iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertiliser and cement plants, coal pits and hydro-electric power stations in the shangjao administrative region, kiangsi province, is now eleven times the number before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

over 2,200 small plants are run by the region, counties and communes. the hundred or so small coal mines and pits that have an aggregate annual capacity of over one million tons, can more than meet the region's needs. the region is self-sufficient in phosphorus. production of nitrogen has made headway. the acreage under power irrigation is being rapidly expanded as many power stations are set up.

prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, small local industry was held up and sabotaged by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. after the establishment of the regional revolutionary committee, revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded to criticize the crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in undermining local industry. the masses were mobilized to build small industry in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. special attention was paid to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results. kuangfeng and shangjao counties called on the masses to use indigenous methods to prospect for coal and survey mines. they accumulated funds and made equipment themselves. they opened dozens of small coal pits.

the region also brings into play the initiative of the counties, communes and brigades for running industry. factories run by the region aid factories at the county level which in turn aid commune-run or brigade-run workshops. loping county had only one farm machinery plant and an electric motor plant. the county revolutionary committee decided that the two plants should help train technicians and establish 14 workshops for the communes and brigades. these workshops can repair farm machinery and tools and make simple machine tools and rice transplanters. most of the brigades have set up farm machinery repair groups and mills to process farm and side-line products. all this has been an impetus to agricultural production.

the revolutionary committee of the shangjao administrative region sees to it that small local industry is developed in a planned way and rationally distributed where raw materials are easily available.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

China Makes Powerful Electron Microscope

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 5, 1970)

the workers and revolutionary technicians of the shanghai electronics and optics research institute have made an electron microscope of chinese design with a magnification of 400,000 times. their success lies in carrying out the great leader chairman mao's teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and in daring to make revolution and to make new things.

they designed and made the microscope themselves of chinese materials. it has been tested and proved of good quality. advanced techniques were used in the adjustment of axis aligning of the image forming system, in the removal of diffusion at the image point, and in vacuum control.

this precision instrument combines modern scientific and technological achievements in radio electronics, electron optics, high electric voltage, high vacuum and precision mechanical processing. it is important for research in metallurgy, biology, chemistry and physics, and helps industrial units observe and analyse the microscopic structure of matter.

the success flows from the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. it is a product of the victorious great proletarian cultural revolution. when the microscope was first designed in 1965, the capitalist-roaders in the institute enforced liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in scientific research; they did not rely on the masses but on a few persons who shut themselves in a room and spent over one year and a large sum of state funds without making any headway.

the proletarian revolutionaries of the institute responded to chairman mao's call and seized back the power usurped by the handful of capitalist-roaders at the beginning of 1967. they sharply criticized the slavish comorador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the practice of relying only on specialists in scientific research. they set up a "microscope shock team" with workers as the backbone and including revolutionary technicians and leading cadres. they made up their minds to build the microscope and win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

in the course of making the microscope, the workers and revolutionary technicians persisted in studying and applying the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way. they used the philosophic principles elucidated in "on practice" and "on contradiction" to direct their work, and overcame one difficulty after another. the new configuration for high voltage acceleration power supply did not work smoothly at first. they studied chairman mao's teaching "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." they drew lessons from failure and brought their ideas into conformity with objective law. repeated experiments finally led to the designed high voltage acceleration power supply.

the electro static system originally designed to remove diffusion at the image point did not give good results. the veteran workers solved the problem by producing a fine system by indigenous methods.

the institute began to try to make electron microscopes in 1958. under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant teachings on self-reliance and hard work, the workers and technicians repeatedly combatted interference from liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and overcame the lack of technical personnel and equipment. they made an electron microscope with a magnification of 200,000 times and a huge electron microscope. now they have been spurred on by the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution to make one twice as powerful. as a result, china's technology in electron microscopes has taken a big stride in catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels.

MODEL PIG-TENDER

Model Pig-Tender Yen Hung-hai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party issued an order recently to confer the title of honour of "model pig-tender" on comrade yen hung-hai, a fighter of an armoured force unit under the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

comrade yen hung-hai invented the "zhongqu" yeast (chinese yeast) for preparing fermented pig-feed, solving an important problem in scientific research on the front of agriculture and livestock breeding. his invention constitutes an important contribution to china's pig-breeding and agriculture and to the implementation of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." it is a great victory for invincible mao tsetung thought.

yen hung-hai came from a poor peasant family in taming county, hopei province. his family suffered a great deal in the old society. his grandfather fled famine and died in shansi province. his grandmother went begging and starved to death in honan province. eighteen days after yen hung-hai was born his parents took him out begging. his family lived a good life only after 1947 when his home-village was liberated.

yen hung-hai joined the chinese people's liberation army in march 1965. gun in hand, he pledged to the communist party: "i'll never forget our class sufferings and work all my life to repay chairman mao's goodness. i'll follow chairman mao in making revolution with heart and soul." once in the army he earnestly learned from lei feng and other model fighters, who made achievements in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and translated his profound proletarian feelings into energy for the living study and application of chairman mao's works and made great efforts to raise his political consciousness.

his limited schooling made it difficult for him to study chairman mao's works. but he learned chairman mao's instructions word by word and applied what he had learned.

he was cited as a "five-good fighter" the first year he came to the army, and the second year, he was admitted into the chinese communist party. he became even more diligent in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and more conscious in following chairman mao's instructions. he often says: "to strive for communism whole-heartedly, a communist party member must implement chairman mao's instructions in every way."

yeh hung-hai became a pig-tender in may, 1966. bearing in mind the revolutionary goal, he was determined to do his work well.

yeh hung-hai felt very much excited when he studied this brilliant teaching of chairman mao's: "it is easy to get pig-feed. certain grass, tree leaves, sweet potato vines and sweet potatoes can all make pig-feed. it does not necessarily need grain, especially a lot of grain, to feed pigs." he said to himself: what an impetus to pig-breeding and farm production throughout the country if this teaching of chairman mao's is implemented exclamation being a pig-tender, i will do as chairman mao says.

on hearing that certain mold could turn grass and tree leaves into fermented pig-feed, he went to learn this method in a place 50 kilometres away.

it was very complicated to make fermented pig-feed with high sugar content by using the yeast. but no difficulty could deter him. he used dishes for culture pots. having no incubator, he kept the germ-culture bottle in his shirt pocket. he improvised over 50 apparatus for the experiment, and spent only one yuan to buy a thermometer. after three months of hard work, he finally succeeded in making the fermented pig-feed with high sugar content by indigenous methods.

he popularized this pig-feed in other companies and the near-by villages. but it turned out that the technique was not easy to grasp.

he pondered over the question. the several hundred million peasants were the main force in developing pig-raising. if they found it difficult to learn to make this new feed then it lost its significance, however good it might be. for the sake of the 700 million people, he made up his mind to work out a popular ingredient for making the yeast in the spirit of daring to think, act and make revolution.

the party branch firmly supported this idea of yeh hung-hai. the leadership helped him and told him to learn from the masses modestly in exploring a new road. since then, he has paid attention to folk recipes for making yeast and learned from them wherever he goes.

yeh hung-hai learned from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants their valuable experience in making a dozen different kinds of yeasts. he also drew encouragement from them. after painstaking efforts in repeated experiments, he made a fermented pig-feed by using three yeasts that are easy to make. the new feed has a sweet and sour taste, is soft and tender and has a fragrance like that of wine.

this preliminary success encouraged yeh hung-hai. but he was still not satisfied. although the ingredients for making the yeast was easier to prepare than the old mold, the process was still not simple enough and, what is more, a considerable amount of grain was needed to make the feed. he resolved to make a new yeast that is easier to prepare and needs less grain.

he boldly mixed a small amount of ingredient for making the yeast with a lot of chaff and rice bran. three days later, he opened the box for making the yeast and discovered that the yeast stank.

what was the cause? he turned to this teaching of chairman mao's: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." he found the cause of his failure was that what he thought did not correspond to the law of the yeast. he decided to find the law of the growth of the mold. he carefully observed the change in the temperature of the yeast in the box for three days and nights. he found the reason why the yeast stank and worked out a solution. he succeeded in using less grain to make the ingredient.

after working day and night yeh hung-hai lost weight. the leadership urged him to take a rest. he replied anxiously: "although we now use less grain, the method of making the yeast is still not simple enough. we have not thoroughly carried out chairman mao's instruction. how can i take a rest?"

once, yeh hung-hai worked through the night till dawn. a comrade from the cooking squad brought him breakfast. as he saw the steamed bread in a bowl, an idea struck him. only a little yeast is required when dough is to be fermented and a little fermented dough is retained to be used as yeast for fermentation next time. if such a way can be found to prepare fermented pig-feed it would be very convenient.

the fermentation room was hot and suffocating. the smell made him dizzy. but he was absorbed in observing the change taking place in the yeast. when he felt tired, he told himself that this was the key moment and in order to implement chairman mao's instruction he must stand the test.

finally, he worked out a new ingredient for making yeast which can be easily prepared.

the fermented pig-feed prepared by this new yeast not only saves grain in its making but also appeals to the appetite of the pigs. it is a great achievement in scientific research on the front of agriculture and livestock breeding. in order to show the revolutionary heroism of the chinese people who have the aspirations and capability to catch up with and surpass advanced world level, the communist party branch decided to name this kind of yeast "zhongqu" (chinese yeast).

after its invention, "zhongqu" yeast fermented pig-feed was rapidly popularized in the army. when the news spread to the vast rural areas, many poor and lower-middle peasants wrote letters to the army urgently asking for its popularization.

yeh hung-hai has over the past year popularized the "zhongqu" yeast fermented pig-feed in more than 80 production brigades of a score of communes in the area where his unit is stationed. this has helped promote pig-breeding there.

chairman mao teaches: "we have won great victory. but the defeated class will still struggle. these people are still around and this class still exists. therefore, we cannot speak of final victory."

yeh hung-hai said to himself: "both the chinese revolution and the world revolution have not won final victory yet. i'll closely follow chairman mao in continuing the revolution and carry out his great instructions all my life."

after the "zhongqu" pig-feed was reported in the press, a lot of people came to learn from yeh hung-hai every day. he kept wearing a white apron and busy working at the pig farm.

he always bears in mind chairman mao's teaching: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work." he remains a modest pupil of the masses and does not rest content with his achievements.

he gave an enthusiastic welcome to tens of thousands of visitors and regarded them as his teachers. he carefully read letters from all parts of the country and drew inspiration from them. he modestly learned from other advanced workers when he attended meetings in other places.

he learned the experience of another army pig-tender this spring. this stimulated him to study chairman mao's philosophic works harder and conscientiously sum up his own experience. after repeated experiments, he succeeded in using fermented pig-feed to make more fermented pig-feed, without relying on yeast. this marked a new leap.

the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party has conferred on yeh hung-hai the title of honour "model pig-tender". he attributes his honour to the great leader chairman mao and to the revolutionary masses and says that it is merely a new starting point for him to continue the revolution. he pledges to make still greater contributions to the people.

WATER CONSERVANCY

Northwest China Countryside Starts Mass Building of Irrigation and Water Conservancy Works

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 5, 1970)

mass efforts to build irrigation and water conservancy works and improve farmland so as to get high, stable yields in the coming year are being made by the poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities of china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region. they are carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

inspired by the spirit of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, they have made full preparations for the tremendous work. the revolutionary committees at all levels held meetings or mobilizations for the projects to be undertaken this winter and next spring. they aroused the masses, worked out plans

and prepared the conditions for the work. the leadership at all levels paid close attention to mobilizing the masses and combined the mass movement with the efforts by specialized builders. many county, commune and brigade leaders have gone with the masses to the worksites.

the revolutionary masses put proletarian politics to the fore and consciously farm for the revolution. they are fighting the elements in high revolutionary spirit. the poor and lower-middle peasants in aksu, khotan, kashgar, changki, tancheng, altai and other areas began building water conservancy projects two weeks to one month ahead of schedule this winter and construction is forging ahead. the revolutionary masses of shaya county completed six small reservoirs in just one month. hami, changki, michuan and other counties with a lot of underground water launched a mass movement for sinking wells. in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle some counties and communes are overcoming difficulties arising from a shortage of construction material and equipment and funds in building water conservancy projects. the revolutionary masses in yingchisha, hopukesaierh, toli and other counties have learned how to make cement. the poor and lower-middle peasants in minfeng, tselo, tsehpu and other counties equipped more than 30 small-sized hydro-electric power stations with wooden water turbines they had made themselves.

THE MASS LINE

Article: Always Consult the Masses

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 6, 1970)

ko chih-ming, chairman of the revolutionary committee of a cotton mill in liaoyuan city, kirin province, in a recent article gives his experience in carrying out the mass line. following are excerpts:

i have been chairman of our mill revolutionary committee for over two years. now i am fully convinced that only when we act in line with chairman mao's teaching "persist in the mass line, always consult the masses", can we do our work and accomplish our tasks well.

be a willing pupil of the masses

in january of this year, a new technical innovations drive swept our mill. the weaving shop speeded up the revolutions of the machines by making innovations. but the broken ends of filling yarn increased. what was to be done about this? i thought of hu teh-chuan, a shuttle repair worker, and decided to consult him.

i asked hu teh-chuan if he had any method to reduce the breakage. he replied: "this kind of machine was built for 198 revolutions per minute and now we have raised it to 250. how can broken ends be avoided?"

i was very unhappy to hear what he said, so i criticized him. i said: "now all of us are going full steam ahead. you must not be conservative. you must work out a way to make a break-through." hu teh-chuan fell silent at my sharp remark. i thought he agreed with me, and went one: "old hu, suppose you get on with this job exclamation"

two days passed. comrades in the weaving shop said to me: "old ko, what's the matter? things haven't improved and old hu is angry. he says: 'let those who are not conservative solve the problem exclamation i can't'."

why had old hu refused to help? i recalled many manner that day and with this question in mind, studied chairman mao's teaching that we should be pupils of the masses. i understood then.

i went to consult hu teh-chuan again the next day. this time i first patiently asked for his views and then, we both studied chairman mao's teachings on doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipating the mind. i told him my ideas and he gave me his. we encouraged each other and finally worked out a method for holding the shuttle in place with a nylon thread and controlling the filling yarn so as to prevent it from rubbing against the twist yarn and reduce the broken ends. we at once went to test it out in the workshop and succeeded in a very short time.

the experience taught me that we should not put on airs when we consult the masses. we must be willing pupils of the masses and be modest and prudent. only in this way will the masses have ease of mind and dare to raise their opinions boldly. this is the only way we can resolve problems well in consulting the masses.

consult the masses repeatedly when problems arise

consulting the masses sometimes does not produce immediate results. what should one do on such occasions? one particular incident gave me the answer.

our mill produces mainly corduroy. the process used to be very complicated. at the height of the technical innovations movement, some workers suggested to the revolutionary committee that we dispense with the process of singeing. when i consulted the workers, all agreed except the few in charge of the singeing. they objected on the ground that eliminating the process might affect the appearance of the coloured cloth. we talked things over a whole afternoon but reached no agreement. i became impatient, thinking that we were very busy and could ill afford long discussions. i thought the best way was for the revolutionary committee to make a decision and put it into effect. i was getting ready to do this when a comrade said to me: "old ko, never forget chairman mao's teaching 'persist in the mass line, always consult the masses'."

the more i thought over the question in the light of chairman mao's teaching, the more doubts i had about my idea. chairman mao teaches: "always consult the masses". but i had consulted the masses once and didn't want to do so again. didn't this show that i was not acting according to chairman mao's teaching? how could a decision that was adopted without a consensus be carried out well?

understanding this, i continued to consult the comrades who disagreed. one day, a comrade suggested to me that two pieces of cloth, one singed and the other unsinged, be dyed to make a comparison. i thought it was a good idea. no distinction could be made without comparison.

after the two pieces of cloth were dyed, one looked as good as the other. but the quality of the singed cloth was affected by the pressing and singeing. making a comparison, everybody agreed that the singeing process should be eliminated.

this helped me get rid of my erroneous idea. i realized more than before that i should always consult the masses and do so patiently.

listen to all kinds of opinions

when i faced problems and difficulties before, i used to consult some advanced comrades and paid little attention to other opinions. i thought that only the advanced comrades could make good suggestions and think of methods. i did not break with this wrong idea until the first half of this year.

our weaving shop made a technical innovation this march. some problems had not yet been solved so the shuttles sometimes jumped out. in order to solve the problem, i went to consult several comrades who are keen on technical innovations, but no methods were worked out. just at that time, the shuttles again went wrong twice. some people began to complain.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "listen to different views and also let those who have dissenting views speak out", i first criticized my shortcoming in not collecting opinions widely. comrades were moved by my sincerity. they said: "since the leadership shows so much trust in us, we must make more efforts to solve the shuttle-flying." they suggested that a group be set up immediately to solve the problem and that they be given the job. the group made several proposals and by concerted efforts they soon solved the problem.

A VANGUARD FIGHTER

North China Communist Resolutely Carries Out Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 6, 1970)

chai tien-chu, secretary of the chinese communist party general branch of the ssuhochuang production brigade on the outskirts of the north china city of tientsin, is known far and wide as a vanguard fighter of the proletariat nurtured by mao tsetung thought. he resolutely carries out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, bravely defends the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has led the revolutionary masses in following the socialist road.

"i'm determined to wield political power well for the revolution even at the cost of my life"

chai tien-chu was only 13 when he went to work with his father as hired labourers, toiling under the harsh yoke of exploitation and oppression by the landlords.

cherishing deep proletarian feelings for chairman mao, he attended the village evening school right after liberation and studied chairman mao's works hard. he fought dauntlessly in class struggle to temper himself into a conscious vanguard fighter of the proletariat.

some landlords and rich peasants usurped power in ssuhochuang in the early period after liberation. they rode roughshod over the people. seeing this, chai tien-chu was very angry. led by the party organization, he mobilized

the poor peasants and hired farm hands to struggle against the enemies and seize back political power.

not reconciled to their defeat, the enemies resorted to "sugar coated bullets" in an attempt to corrupt the newly-elected village head. relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants and party leadership, chai tien-chu and his comrades once again frustrated the enemy plot.

chai tien-chu, who proved to be a staunch fighter in the storms of class struggle, won the approval of the revolutionary masses. he was elected head of ssuhochuang township in 1953 and was admitted into the communist party the following year.

his own experience in class struggle made chai tien-chu conscious of what revolutionary political power means to the labouring people. he made this pledge: "i'm determined to wield political power well for the revolution even at the cost of my life and strive all my life for the realization of communism exclamation"

the great proletarian cultural revolution has increased chai tien-chu's loyalty to chairman mao. a handful of counter-revolutionaries tried to stir up trouble one time. a landlord arrogantly demanded one day that chai tien-chu and other cadres reverse the previous correct decision in his case. chai tien-chu replied: "your crimes have been established by iron-clad evidence, and your case can never be reversed exclamation" the bad element yelled: "the issue won't be settled if you don't reverse the decision exclamation" chai tien-chu answered flatly: "the task of the communist party is to wage class struggle exclamation the problem won't be settled before we wipe out all reactionary classes exclamation" chai tien-chu and other cadres and commune members held a meeting right on the spot to expose the crimes of this enemy, deflating his arrogances.

a new upsurge in revolution and production and preparedness against war emerged last winter after the establishment of the brigade's new leading body headed by chai tien-chu. in this excellent situation, chai tien-chu never for a moment forgot class struggle. he organized the brigade's cadres and members to conduct fierce criticism of the reactionary fallacy of "the dying out of class struggle" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi so as to constantly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

"i must fight evil trends and uphold socialism exclamation"

chairman mao says: "in agriculture, the socialist road is the only road for our country."

chai tien-chu has advanced indomitably along the socialist road indicated by chairman mao. he has waged tit-for-tat struggle against all evil capitalist trends.

the evil wind of "san tzu yi pao" (see note) whipped up by liu shao-chi during the three years of china's temporary economic difficulties, reached tientsin's suburbs. the class enemy who had usurped the post of head of a production team seized the opportunity to clamour for the distribution of land to the individual households and "going it alone," revisionist trash designed to restore capitalism.

like other poor and lower-middle peasants, chai tien-chu was furious at the mere mentioning of "going it alone". memories of his suffering in the man-eating old society flooded back.

his father had worked as a farm hand all his life. when he was dying, he could not afford to have a bowl of noodle soup. tien-chu's wife had been a wet nurse in a landlord family. she had reared the sons of the landlord but her first three children starved to death in her arms. this was a fate common to so many poor people. of the brigade's 207 poor and lower-middle peasant families, 364 people had worked as beasts of burden in the old society, 189 had fled in the years of famine to go begging, 125 had died of cold and hunger...

his bitter memories filled him with burning class hatred. he told other poor and lower-middle peasants: "chairman mao has led us onto the socialist road, the road to happiness. today these bad eggs are trying to push us back into misery. no, they won't succeed exclamation we poor and lower-middle peasants must unite to fight them exclamation"

with other cadres, chai tien-chu came to this production team. they convened a meeting of commune members with chai as chairman, at which they dragged out this class enemy and relieved him of his post, after thoroughgoing repudiation.

the ssuhocnuang brigade was led by the general party branch and its secretary chai tien-chu in repeatedly criticizing bourgeois tendencies and persisting in the socialist road. responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the brigade members study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they rely on their own efforts and arduous struggle and have consolidated and developed the socialist collective economy. the brigade has only 0.8 mou (one mou equals to one-fifteenth of a hectare) of farmland per capita. since the founding of its cooperative in 1953, it has achieved self-sufficiency in grain and handed over grain as tax in kind and sold surplus grain to the state, apart from its reserves. the brigade provided the state with an average of more than 30 tons of surplus grain a year from 1964 to 1969 and the public accumulation funds reached one million yuan.

"a cadre mustn't think of himself exclamation"

chai tien-chu often says that a firm political orientation is inseparable from an industrious style of work and a simple style of living.

every household in the brigade has built spacious bright new houses, but the chais still live in a three room mud shed which was a landlord's water-mill before liberation. the chais had lived in it for more than 20 years up to last spring.

chai tien-chu studies and applies mao tsetung thought in a living way and serves the people wholeheartedly. he thinks of his class brothers every moment.

a thunderstorm broke in the middle of a night in the summer of 1969. he sprang from his bed and dashed straight to the broadcasting room, although the water was rising around his house. people heard the broadcast: "attention exclamation

all communist party members and cadres: the rain is very heavy. look after the people and protect the stables and warehouses..."

on all similar occasions, chai tien-chu had moved the people who lived in threatened houses to safety, protected collective property and led the masses in draining flood water from the fields, with no thought of himself.

one winter day half his thatched roof was blown away by a strong wind. the poor and lower-middle peasants urged him to put up a new house. he answered: "the shed is a fruit of the victory over the landlords. whenever i look up at it i think of the misery in the old society. the shed is a class education. so it will do me good to live in it for a few years more."

with the growth of the collective economy, the life of the commune members constantly improves. the poor and lower-middle peasants in ssunochuang village have built more than 920 new rooms in the past dozen years. but chai tien-chu's family still lives in the former water mill shed. he always says: "as a cadre, i mustn't think of myself."

chai tien-chu studies and applies the three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way and is determined to be "a man who is of value to the people." he usually chooses to do heavy work. he works in the fields day and night and does not have a full night's sleep during the busy farming season. but at the end of the year when he states how many work-points he should get, he always makes it low. the poor and lower-middle peasants feel uneasy and insist on giving him more work-points. he says: "cadres must be 'the first to bear hardships, the last to enjoy comforts'. this is chairman mao's instruction and at the same time the honour of a communist."

chai tien-chu had the honour to attend the historic ninth national congress of the communist party of china in april 1969, and saw our most respected and beloved great leader chairman mao. this is the greatest happiness in his life and chai tien-chu is determined to be boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and closely follow him in making revolution all his life.

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

SOCIALIST COORDINATION

Shanghai Workers Carry Out Socialist Coordination

(NCNA-English Shanghai Dec. 6, 1970)

shanghai's workers have made greater contributions to the state by actively carrying out socialist co-ordination between different trades and factories in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people". the workers have the whole socialist revolution and construction at heart and put the need of the state first. their socialist co-ordination is carrying forward the excellent situation in shanghai's industry.

now in the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers are making still greater efforts in studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic writings and the three constantly read articles in a living way. with mao tsetung thought as their sharp weapon, they are vigorously uprooting the remnant poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on running enterprises and criticizing narrow departmentalism, the theory of the "absolute division of labour" and other erroneous ideas and tendencies that obstruct socialist co-ordination. this has helped them take the whole situation into account and adopt the view of "revolution first" and "others first". they raised the watchword "revolutionary work is varied but the working class is of one family." many factories, taking hardship on themselves and making things easier for others, give prominence to co-ordination by mobilizing their own backbone force and key equipment, so as to fulfil the state plan in an all-round way.

breaking the barriers between different trades and specializations, the city has organized concerted battles concentrating efforts on important products assigned to shanghai by the state. this is done in an organized, planned way with proper leadership. the co-ordination has enabled this long-time industrial base to tap its production potential fully, use its resourses rationally and bring its manpower, materials and funds into full play.

at the beginning of this year shanghai was assigned to make major equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants. apart from fulfilling this year's state tasks, shanghai had to make some ten thousand machines and motors and tens of thousands of precision instruments from march to the end of the year. the dozen factories specializing in making chemical engineering equipment would take several years to turn out these quantities, even if they produced nothing else.

the task was an important measure in implementing chairman mao's great strategic plan "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and a concrete action to support agriculture. the workers decided to pool their efforts and fulfil the task by waging a "people's war".

more than 300 units, including machine building, power equipment, precision instruments, light, metallurgical, textile, chemical and building industries, handicrafts,

technical colleges and schools and factories on the outskirts broke down the division of work and differences between various trades to join forces in the battle. many units for the first time made temperature- and pressure-resistant equipment. although they lacked the processing equipment, the workers solved the problem by relying on their own efforts and by making the best use of existing conditions. they made several hundred simple but efficient machines and a big number of special tools. after fulfilling their quotas, the shanghai hsinchien machine building plant and no. 2 welding factory asked what else they could do to help, although their production tasks were very heavy. the workers of different trades worked in socialist co-ordination to produce the equipment for chemical fertilizer plants.

the workers broke down the fallacy that "production has reached its peak" and brought out the latent power of their enterprises. they co-operated with and helped each other so that they fulfilled the state tasks with greater, faster, better and more economical results. co-ordinated efforts brought a sharp increase in the output of semi-conductor elements and equipment.

production at the five factories turning out the bulk of shanghai's semi-conductor elements and equipment could not meet the urgent needs of the national economy at one point, although output was much higher this year than last. this aroused the attention of 16 other factories making instruments, meters and tele-communications equipment. the workers in these factories held wide discussions to determine how they could help. they decided to release some workers to aid the five factories while fulfilling their own tasks. hundreds of skilled workers with a high political consciousness were chosen. they went to the five factories to lend a helping hand. the workers from different factories took this opportunity to exchange experience and learn from one another. as a result, shanghai's output of semi-conductor elements and equipment hit an all-time high in october and continued to rise in november.

the plant party committee secretary headed a group of workers from the shanghai no. 2 machine tool plant, to the no. 4 machine tool plant on the outskirts of the city this october to help it fulfil its production plan. the no. 2 machine tool plant had planned a 47 per cent increase in output this year and had a lot of work to do. but when the workers and cadres of the plant were told that the no. 4 machine tool plant was having difficulties in fulfilling the state plan for milling machines, they volunteered to process the work tables for the machines, the most difficult part of the work for the no. 4 machine tool plant. following the example of the no. 2 machine tool plant, a number of other plants also sent workers to help.

the workers and cadres of the no. 4 machine tool plant were moved. they said: "fraternal factories have taken the initiative to help us, but we must not put too big a burden on them. we should try to overcome difficulties by ourselves." the plant launched a campaign to criticize the fallacy "production has reached its peak". this strengthened the confidence and determination of the workers in overcoming the difficulties and fulfilling the state quotas.

the workers made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts and the three constantly read articles. they used the proletarian world outlook and the spirit of "utter devotion to others

without any thought of self" to criticize departmentalism and all other manifestations of bourgeois ideology so that cooperation and coordination would prevail. this was truly a course in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and the remoulding of their world outlook.

chairman mao teaches: "we must oppose the tendency towards selfish departmentalism by which the interests of one's own unit are looked after to the exclusion of those of others."

following this teaching, the shanghai boiler plant, although it was china's first large boiler plant, readily took on subordinate tasks in production. apart from fulfilling the state plan with outstanding success this year, it undertook to turn out hundreds of thousands of pieces of auxiliary apparatus and accessories for other enterprises. thus it helped nearly 1,000 other units solve difficulties in production.

the shanghai shaped steel tubes plant and the shanghai heat treatment plant have worked in coordination with thousands of factories in the city and other parts of the country by doing jobs for them. studying and applying the three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way, the workers always bear in mind the overall situation and are glad to act as a "screw" in the whole machine. when offered a large sum of money by a unit in payment for service rendered, they took just enough to cover their expenses in experiments. if the parts to be processed were too large to be brought to the factory helping out, the workers sent special groups to the units concerned to do the job.

workers of the shanghai no. five welding plant devised a technique for cutting large steel ingots with electric welders. many factories in other places sent steel ingots to shanghai for processing. shipment was inconvenient. in view of the interests of the overall situation, the workers of the welding plant went to the units to help. moreover, they readily passed on their skills and many factories quickly learned how to do the job.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Metallurgical Work Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

an albanian metallurgical work team with comrade veiz gjebero, vice-minister of construction of the people's republic of albania, as its leader, and comrade hajredin celiku, representative of the ministry of industry and mining, as its deputy leader, arrived here by air today.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading comrades from the departments concerned including lin tse-sheng, yang wei-chun, shen hung, chung yu-yi, chang chen-chiang and feng hsi-ku.

also present were albanian ambassador to china comrade xhorxhi robo and other comrades from the albanian embassy.

Chinese Vice Minister of Metallurgical Industry Gives Banquet in Honor of Albanian Metallurgical Work Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1970)

comrade lin tse-sheng, chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry, gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the albanian metallurgical work team with comrade veiz gjebero, vice-minister of construction of albania, as its leader, and comrade hajredin veliku, representative of the ministry of industry and mining, as its deputy leader.

comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and other comrades from the albanian embassy in peking were present on the occasion.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, yang wei-chun, shen hung, chung yu-yi, chang chen-chiang, feng hsi-ku and li lien-ching.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Burmese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

premier chou en-lai today met new burmese ambassador to china u thein maung.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and comrades tsao ke-chiang and han hsu.

u tin lat, first secretary of the burmese embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND CUBA

New Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

chang teh-chun, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of cuba, left here by plane today for his post in cuba.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, gave a reception here today marking the independence day of the republic of finland.

present at the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of chinese government departments and other organizations concerned lo kuei-po, hsia chih-hsu, liu hsi-wen, ting hsi-lin, hsiang chien and chu kai-yin.

ambassador veli helenius and chinese vice-foreign minister lo kuei-po proposed toasts at the reception to the ever-growing friendship between the people of china and finland. diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

China's Second Medical Team and Surgical Group Arrive in Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, Dec. 4, 1970)

the second medical team sent by china arrived here by air yesterday afternoon. arriving in the same plane was a chinese surgical group sent specially by the chinese government to assist the guinean people in their struggle against the portuguese colonialist aggression.

the medical team was sent according to a protocol signed by the governments of china and guinea on the dispatch of medical teams to guinea.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese medical workers were taran diallo, guinean secretary of state for public health, and barry abdoulaye, general inspector of health.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua and representatives of chinese medical personnel working in guinea were also present.

taran diallo told the chinese doctors at the airport: "the criminal portuguese aggression has been crushed, but no one knows what the enemy will do tomorrow. in any case, if imperialism dares to invade guinea again, it will suffer a miserable and final defeat. revolution can never be isolated. in the present struggle against imperialist aggression, the guinean people have obtained support from all the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples of the world. we are therefore profoundly convinced that final victory belongs to us."

taran diallo said: "in the days of very fierce fighting, all the chinese medical personnel in conakry worked day and night together with us to save and take care of our wounded. the chinese doctors have done a lot for us."

Premier Chou En-lai Cordially Meets Diplomatic Envoys of Mauritania, Mali and Guinea to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

premier chou en-lai today had a cordial meeting with mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china, assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and bangoura casimir, charge d'affaires a.i. of the guinean embassy in peking, at their request.

instructed by their respective governments and on behalf of the people of their respective countries, the envoys of the three countries thanked the chinese leaders, government and people once again for their support and assistance to the republic of guinea when it was subjected to aggression by the portuguese colonialists.

premier chou en-lai in his conversation with the envoys reiterated that this was the bounden internationalist duty of china.

premier chou en-lai said: after the invasion of guinea by the portuguese colonialists and their mercenary troops, chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua met diallo saifoulaye,

minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, and lansana beavogui, minister of state in charge of economy, of guinea, on november 24, conveyed to them the most resolute support and militant regard of chairman mao, vice-chairman lin and the chinese government and people for president sekou toure and the government and people of guinea in resisting portuguese aggression which was supported by u.s. imperialism, and expressed the chinese government's readiness to provide what assistance was within its means and capacity. on november 27, president toure sent a message to chairman mao. today, the envoys of mauritania, mali and guinea have conveyed the gratitude of the governments and people of the three countries. for this, the chinese government and people wish to express their thanks. please convey our thanks to their excellencies president sekou toure, president moktar ould daddah and malian head of state moussa traore.

during the conversation, premier chou en-lai once again strongly condemned the crimes of aggression committed by the portuguese colonialists. he warmly congratulated the guinean government and people on the great victory they had won by rising in resistance to defend their national independence and sovereignty under the leadership of president sekou toure.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei and comrades ho ying and han hsu.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-Jo Meet Mrs. Asanuma

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today had a cordial meeting with kyoko asanuma, wife of inejiro asanuma, the late chairman of the japanese socialist party, and kinue asanuma, mitikuni nakano, tadashi omagari and tamiko ishino who have come to visit china with mrs. asanuma.

premier chou en-lai and n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman kuo mo-jo had a friendly conversation with mrs. asanuma and the other japanese friends and gave a dinner in their honour.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china-japan friendship association and other organizations concerned including wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, yu li-chun and ting min.

CHINA AND LUXEMBOURG

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Warmly Welcomed in Luxembourg

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 5, 1970)

the modern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition organized by the luxembourg-china friendship association has been warmly welcomed and acclaimed by the luxembourg people of various circles since its opening in luxembourg on november 21, according to a report from that city.

a responsible member of the luxembourg-china friendship association said at the opening ceremony: we are convinced that this exhibition will contribute to a better understanding and to the strengthening of the friendship between the luxembourg and chinese people.

the exhibition has drawn a large number of visitors since its opening. many visitors highly appraised the ideological contents and artistic achievements of the exhibits.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Scientific and Technical Delegation Concludes Visit to Hunan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 5, 1970)

the scientific and technical delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with won dong gu, vice-minister of chemical industry, as its leader left changsha by plane today after a visit to hunan.

during their stay in hunan, the korean comrades-in-arms made a trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao, where they visited chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. in changsha, they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute, the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party and the hunan institute for self-study, places where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years. the korean comrades were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people there.

the korean scientific and technical delegation, accompanied by sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum industry, arrived in changsha from shanghai by air on december 3. on the same evening, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the delegation.

liu shan-fu, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and others were at the airport to welcome and see off the delegation on its arrival and departure.

Korean Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1970)

a korean technical delegation led by no ryong ik, first vice-minister of metal industry of korea, arrived in peking by train today.

welcoming the delegation at the railway station were leading members of the organizations concerned including chu hu-ning, yang tien-kuei and chang chen-chiang. kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Study Group Visits Peking, Shihchiachuang and Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

the mechanical engineering and metallurgical study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by dinh duc thien, minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy, recently visited metallurgical and machine building and repairing plants in peking, shihchiachuang and shanghai.

accompanied by leading members of the chinese departments concerned including fang yi, yang tien-kuei and shen hung separately, minister dinh duc thien and comrades on the group visited the peking heavy electric motor plant, the capital iron and steel company, the number two plant of the peking motor vehicle repair company, the peking motorcycle plant, the shihchiachuang thermo-power plant, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai fishing boat building and repairing yard and the feiteng metal works. they were given a warm welcome by the workers.

leading members of the revolutionary committees of these enterprises told the vietnamese comrades how the chinese workers had conscientiously studied chairman mao's works, promoted their ideological revolutionization and made achievements in both revolution and production.

the vietnamese comrades spoke highly of the chinese workers who, determined to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland, had been daring to practise and make new things and introduced many important technical innovations.

the workers regarded the visit to their enterprises by the vietnamese comrades-in-arms from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism as a great encouragement. they said that they would follow the great leader chairman mao's teachings, grasp revolution and promote production, and by deeds firmly support the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

Vietnamese Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgical Study Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

the mechanical engineering and metallurgical study group of the democratic republic of viet nam led by dinh duc thien, minister of mechanical engineering and metallurgy, left here by train for home this evening, after a visit to china.

present at the railway station to see the group off were leading members of the chinese departments concerned fang yi, yang tien-kuei, shen hung, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku and lu wei-chao.

also present at the station were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan Praises Daily Developing Pakistan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 5, 1970)

president yahya khan of pakistan warmly praised the daily developing pakistan-china friendship in a broadcast speech to the nation on december 3.

president yahya khan said: "recently i paid a state visit to china. the enthusiastic reception accorded to me and the very warm hospitality extended to us throughout our stay were symbolic of the deep friendship which the government and people of china have for pakistan. so was the offer of a very generous measure of assistance for our fourth five-year plan made during my visit."

he said: "i had a very useful exchange of views with chairman mao tsetung and premier chou en-lai. we discussed bilateral matters as well as important regional and international issues in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding. i believe our growing friendship with china is a positive contribution to the peace, stability and progress in our region. we appreciate the abiding and sincere interest of the people's republic of china in pakistan's progress and development and are grateful for its generous assistance in the economic and other fields."

in his speech, president yahya khan also referred to pakistan's general elections to be held on december 7 and the pakistan government's relief work in the areas stricken by cyclone in mid-november in east pakistan.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1970)

comrade constantin dragan, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the general trade union confederation of romania, and the romanian delegation he is leading left here for home by plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; comrade liu hsi-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; and leading comrades from other organizations concerned shen chien, feng hsuan, liu ke-ming and hsing jen-hsien.

romanian ambassador to china aurel duma and his wife were present.

during its stay in peking, the romanian delegation visited the peking vinylon plant, the hsicheng district no. 1 semi-conductor equipment plant and the peking no. 1 machine tools plant. it was warmly welcomed by leading members of the revolutionary committees and workers of these enterprises.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish People Welcome Photo Exhibition on Chinese Industrial, Agricultural Successes

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 5, 1970)

sponsored by the swedish-chinese association, a photo exhibition on china's industrial and agricultural successes in socialist construction was held in stockholm and then in gothenburg from october 25 to november 23. the exhibition drew tens of thousands of visitors and was warmly welcomed and enthusiastically praised by them.

swedish friends lauded the great achievements and progress made by the chinese people over the past 21 years in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of chairman mao. one wrote in the visitors' book: "this photo exhibition on china shows that socialism is the only road for the oppressed peoples of the world to take." another visitor wrote: "the exhibition demonstrates the unrivalled superiority of socialism." some others left behind such enthusiastic expressions as "long live china exclamation" "long live socialism exclamation"

many swedish friends said that the exhibition has enabled the swedish people to understand china better and promoted friendship between the two peoples. a good number of people declared after visiting the exhibition that they would like to join in the swedish-chinese association.

chinese films were shown and forums on china organized during the exhibition.

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Aden for Home

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 4, 1970)

the chinese government delegation headed by tai chi-fa, minister of building materials industry, left here for home this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 7th anniversary of the national day and the 3rd anniversary of the national independence of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

the chinese government delegation was seen off at the airport among others by haider abubaker al attas, minister of works and communications of the people's democratic republic of yemen and saleh ben assoun, acting chief of protocol.

present also were head of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and head of the delegation of the south viet nam youth union for liberation, who have come to attend the national day and independence anniversary celebrations of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here was present at the airport to see off the chinese delegation.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present at the airport.

First Chinese Ambassador to PDRY Presents Credentials to Chairman Robaya

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 5, 1970)

li chiang-fen, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), presented his letter of credence this morning to salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the p.d.r.y. accompanying ambassador li chiang-fen at the ceremony were all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here.

present at the ceremony on the side of the p.d.r.y. were ali salem al beedh, foreign minister; abdulla ben salman, director of the presidential council chairman's office and saleh ben assoun, acting chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

after the ceremony, chairman robaya had a cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador li chiang-fen. chairman robaya asked the chinese ambassador to convey his compliments to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai.

END

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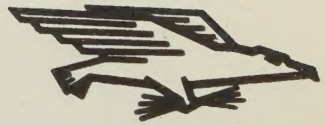

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